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Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 21,514 號肆拾百伍仟壹萬式第 日廿月伍年卯丁 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 24th, 1927. 伍拜禮 日肆廿月陸年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... Dep.	8.37	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.27
Yanmat ... Dep.	8.46	—	—	9.24	10.16	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44
Shatin ... Dep.	8.57	—	—	9.36	10.28	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.55
Taipei ... Dep.	9.07	—	—	9.46	10.38	12.31	1.44	—	—	5.06
TaipeiMarket ... Dep.	9.17	—	—	9.56	10.48	12.41	1.54	—	—	5.16
Fanning ... Dep.	9.27	—	—	10.06	10.58	12.51	2.04	—	—	5.27
Shuanghui ... Dep.	9.37	—	—	10.16	11.08	13.01	2.14	—	—	5.37
Shamshui ... Dep.	9.47	—	—	10.26	11.18	13.11	2.24	—	—	5.47
Canton ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ... Dep.	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30
Shatanok ... Dep.	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40
Shatanok ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICE, KOWLOON, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., HONG KONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.
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FROM MACAO: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Week days Only).

SUNDAY-EXCURSION.

On SUNDAY, the 26th JUNE, a "SUIAN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and from Macao at 3.30 P.M.

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AMERICA'S IDEALS.

PRESIDENT WILSON CON- VERSATION OF 1918.

"PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
STATES ARE NOT PRO-
BRITISH."

On the evening of December 23, 1918, I had a conversation with President Wilson, in which he discussed peace with Germany, relations with Europe, and certain other of the multitude of questions which faced the world after the Armistice, says a writer in the London Morning Post.

The conversation was of such interest and significance that steps were taken immediately afterwards to have a written record of it made. This record was submitted to President Wilson, who passed it as accurate.

Speaking of closer relations between Great Britain and the United States, the President said: "You must not speak of us who come over here as cousins, still less as brothers; we are neither. Neither must you think of us as Anglo-Saxons, for that term, can no longer be rightly applied to the people of the United States. Nor must too much importance be attached to the fact that English is our common language."

"The English language is a disadvantage to us as well as an advantage, because we can read in your books and newspapers what you say about us; for instance, it should not be said of us that we are building ship for ship against you. With French and German it is different, because much of what the French and Germans write does not reach the people, so less harm is done."

"No, there are only two things which can establish and maintain closer relations between your country and mine: they are community of ideals and of interests."

"If I know anything of people, it is of the people of the United States. They cannot be said to be anti-British, but they are certainly not pro-British. If they are anything it is pro-France."

The Business-Man's Soul.
President Wilson continued: "The war has helped American business men to make a discovery. They have found that they possess souls. They realise that business, prosperity, wealth, and power are not the only things worth having in the world. The sufferings of others have made them sympathetic. I do not mean to say that many have found their souls, but some certainly have, and that is a national gain."

"I will not say that future wars are improbable, but what I have said is that if before the present war the situation had been freely discussed in public for even a week, this war would never have broken out."

"The People. . . Shall Not Be Baulked."

"I have promised to make public everything discussed at the Peace Conference. If I find anything going on in an underhand way I will publish it. This is the first time the people have ever had an opportunity of taking any share in a settlement of this sort, and they shall not be baulked."

"I have come to Europe to do the little I can, but I am under no delusion. Without the assistance of Divine Providence no man can effect anything which is lasting, anything which is great; no man of intelligence can deny the existence of a Divine Providence."

BIG DIAMOND SALES.

MERCHANT ON IMPROVED POSITION.

CONSISTENT APPRECIATION OVER 50 YEARS.

That the position of affairs in the diamond business, which has recently attracted much attention, is now very much better than it was a short while ago was the opinion expressed by Mr. H. Abrahams, diamond merchant, of Ely-place, Holborn. He said:

The Diamond Syndicate, which concludes sales on behalf of the various producing companies, has made very extensive sales in the past eight or ten days. A slump in the value of diamonds is very improbable, as the Government of South Africa controls the alluvial fields, and the diggers, who can produce only a certain quantity, have to sell them to the Government. The Government will probably put the diamonds up for sale by tender and dispose of them to the highest bidder. This course would naturally help to keep the price up.

No more striking and conclusive evidence of the unique value of diamonds has been adduced in the last decade than the happenings after the war in Germany, France, and Russia. In Germany there was a veritable stampede to exchange marks for diamonds, and the same thing occurred to a lesser degree when the franc was fluctuating in France. Russian refugees who managed to escape with their diamonds have had good cause to be thankful. Diamonds have consistently appreciated in value in the last 50 years. Unlike other precious stones, they cannot be imitated, and under the control of the South African Government they should continue to appreciate in value.

FILMS FOR THE CROWN COLONIES.

OPINION OF COLONIAL OFFICIALS CONFERENCE.

WHY BRITISH MAKERS ARE LOSING THE MARKET.

The unfortunate position of many parts of the Empire with regard to cinematograph films was discussed by the conference in London of Colonial Governors and officials.

The general opinion of the heads of the Colonial Service is that the effect upon natives of cinematograph displays where the films shown are not regulated is very serious. There have been several instances of films of a definitely anti-British nature being shown. Sir Edward Grigg, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya Colony, said:

The films shown in the Colony are generally of two types. We receive films that have good, possibly amusing, stories, and that will interest the natives. But they are usually so old that they do not screen well, flickering badly.

The other type is what one may justifiably term "tosh," unfit for either white or coloured people. The British film-making industry must come to realise the immense possibilities that await it in the Empire, with audiences numbering hundreds of thousands who are at present seeing, with few exceptions, only foreign-made films.

COACH-AND-FOUR FOR DIGNITY.

JAPANESE EMPEROR GOES BACK TO IT.

Tokyo.
Even the largest motor-car with gilt in as many places as possible lacks the regal dignity of a red and gold coach drawn by four prancing horses, is the opinion of the leading experts in Japan on dignity and what constitutes pomp. Consequently, the imperial coach-and-four which disappeared from use some years ago in Japan is to be restored.

Twenty-five imperial carriages have just been completed for the use of the Japanese court for formal occasions. The first were used when the young Emperor appeared in person to open the special session of the Diet, and the slower progress of the coaches through the street enabled the people to obtain a better view of their young ruler than the motor he uses on less formal occasions can.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day,
Nativity of John the Baptist. Midsummer Day.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League: "B" Division: C.R.C. v. University, 5.15 p.m.
Entries close for Macao Race Meeting, 8 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Whist Drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Held by the Law."
World Theatre: "Heritage of the Desert."
Star Theatre: "Prisoners of the Storm."

Saturday,
5th Extra Race Meeting of Hong Kong Jockey Club, Happy Valley. First Bell, 2.45 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League: "Division I: C.C.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; C.S.C.C. v. K.C.C.; Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Police R.C. Division II: Tai Koo v. C.C.C.; K.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.; E.P.R.C. v. Club de Recreation; Kowloon B.G.C. v. Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club."

Lawn Tennis League: "A" Division: I.R.C. v. U.S.R.C. "B" Division: H.K.C.C. v. S.C.A.A.; Club de Recreation v. C.C.C.; U.S.R.C. v. C.R.C.; Nippon Club v. I.R.C.; M.B.K. v. University. "C" Division: Tai Koo R.C. v. H.K.C.C.; R.A.O.C. v. K.B.S.F.P.A.; C.R.C. v. Club de Recreation; C.C.C. v. Nippon Club; S.C.A.A. v. Netherlands T.C.C.

H.K. Baseball League: Filipinos v. Club de Recreation, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and Lee Gardens, 5.30 p.m.
Lane, Crawford's Restaurant. Dinner Dance.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and at King Edward Hotel.

Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipes and Drummers, 1st Bn., The Cameronians, Lee Gardens, (if wet Lee Theatre), 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Held by the Law."

World Theatre: "Heritage of the Desert."
Star Theatre: "Prisoners of the Storm."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Mantua), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Shantung), 2.30 p.m.

Sunday,
2nd Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Royal Hong Kong Golf Club v. Army, Fanning.
H.K. Baseball League: Japanese B.C. v. Tigers (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Tea Dance: Lee Gardens, 5.30 p.m.
Social Gathering, St. John's Cathedral Hall, after Evensong (8 p.m.).
Queen's Theatre: "The Flag Lieutenant."
World Theatre: "The Pony Express."

Star Theatre: "Sally."
Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., Canada, etc. (President Jefferson).

Monday,
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "The Flag Lieutenant."
World Theatre: "The Pony Express."

Star Theatre: "Sally."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Kitano Maru), 10.30 a.m.; Canada and U.S.A., etc. (Empress of Asia), 5 p.m.

Tuesday,
Sanitary Board meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m., and Lee Gardens, 5.30 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Kitano Maru), 10.30 a.m.; Canada and U.S.A., etc. (Empress of Asia), 5 p.m.

Wednesday,
5th Ordinary yearly meeting Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., Queen's Theatre, noon.
Extraordinary General Meeting Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., Queen's Theatre, 12.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

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[A.P.D.]

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ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1926.

WITH INDEX, PRICE—\$7.50.

On sale at the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS Office.

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION FOR THE DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND THE SKIN. DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND THE SKIN. DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND THE SKIN.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TWO BILLS PASSED.

NEW TRAMWAY TRACKS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. H.E. The Governor presided and there were also present H.E. The General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.), the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.), the Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.), the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. G. McL. Messer, O.B.E.), Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton and the Deputy Clerk of Councils (Mr. E. W. Hamilton).

The Colonial Secretary moved that the Hong Kong Tramways Company be given permission to construct approximately 145 yards of single track in Percival Street and to provide an additional curve leading from Morrison Street into Connaught Road Central. He pointed out that the Tramway Ordinance requires that when changes in routes are made, the change shall be approved by the Governor in Executive Council and confirmed by a motion in Legislative Council.

The Attorney-General seconded the motion which was passed.

The Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, was read a second and third time and passed after two slight technical amendments had been made in Committee.

The Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Directors of the Japanese Residents' Association of Hong Kong, introduced by the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, was also read a second and third time and passed.

The Colonial Secretary gave a review of the financial position of the Colony which is reported in another column as is also the first reading of the Ordinance to protect the revenue of the Colony.

The Council adjourned until next Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Following the Council meeting a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

H.E. The Governor's message No. 7 containing items of supplementary expenditure Nos. 56 to 59 of 1927 was considered. The votes required totalled \$22,730 and all were approved.

A sum of \$100 was required for incidental expenses in connection with the Government Laboratory. It was explained that the transfer of the Government Laboratory from Eastern Street to the new Fire Brigade Building, besides causing some unforeseen expenses in moving, had also increased the conveyance expenses of the samples and coolie who now have to travel further to the various tin refineries and oil dealers mostly situated in the West Point District.

A supplementary vote of \$10,000 was needed by the Harbour Office for the new launch to replace the Victoria. In the 1927 Estimates a sum of \$40,000 was voted to provide a new launch. When the Estimates were prepared for this launch provision was made for twin Atlantic engines. It has since been considered more advisable to fit Thornycroft engines and the \$10,000 was required to cover the increased cost.

The sum of \$10,230 was voted to carry out the improvements to the various bathing benches as outlined at the previous week's meeting of the Legislative Council.

A sum of \$2,400 was voted as a gratuity to the widow of Mr. S. F. Santos of the P.W.D. The late Mr. S. F. Santos who was chief meter reader, died after 24 years' service at the age of 51, leaving a widow and five children. A pension of \$337.32 and £10 17s. 11d. per annum plus 25 per cent. temporary pension making a total of \$421.65 and sterling pension of £13 12s. 6d. per annum payable under the W. & O. Pension Ordinance. Mr. S. F. Santos had an excellent record. The grant of \$2,400 is equivalent to one year's salary.

REPORT ON THE TRADE LOAN.

\$2,600,000 REPAYED IN 1926.

PRECAUTIONS TO GUARD THE EXCHANGE.

The following report on the Colony's Trade Loan by the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Colonial Treasurer, is just published:—

The first loan was made on 10th November, 1923 and by 31st December, 1926 the loans issued on the recommendations of the Trade Loan Committee had reached a total sum of \$15,524,588.46.

During the period under review repayment of Principal monies was effected to the extent of \$2,600,930, and the outstanding loans on December 31st, 1926 totalled \$12,919,658.46. Interest in arrears amounted to \$117,169.42.

No call was made on the Colony's funds, the loans being financed by borrowings from the Straits Settlements Government, the West African Commissioners and Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation amounting in all to \$1,800,000. During the year \$400,000 of this was repaid.

The loan has been issued to applicants with two or three exceptions on the security of mortgages on land or shares. Interest is payable quarterly at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum increasing 1 per cent. per annum every half year, with the proviso that when the interest is 5 per cent. or over, 1 per cent. is deducted if such interest is paid within ten days of being due.

The financial dealings of the Trade Loan are kept separate and distinct from the Colonial Government Account. An account is kept with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hong Kong which is a debit account secured by the deposit of gold with that Bank in London.

The Exchange Problem.

It was realised that the effects of any sudden drop of the silver exchange would have to be carefully guarded against.

The loan to the Hong Kong Government was in sterling and interest on such and repayment would have to be in sterling.

On the other hand the loans to persons in Hong Kong are in silver and repayment is also made in silver. Since the loan was initiated and up to the present time the dollar has dropped about 4d. in sterling value. Thus if sterling had been changed into silver this would have meant a very serious loss.

Co-Operation of Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

This difficulty was overcome with the assistance of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Under the ordinance governing their note issue, they can issue notes in Hong Kong on certain conditions as to cover. The sterling lent by lenders to the Hong Kong Government has been deposited with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and as the other securities held by the Bank against their notes issue, this gold deposit has been treated as a deposit upon which the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation allows the Hong Kong Government 12 per cent. per annum. This deposit must always be sufficient to cover the debit working account of the loan in Hong Kong.

The conditions of lending the money to the Hong Kong Government include a clause that on a month's notice the Hong Kong Government can repay in part or in whole the amount lent by any of the lenders. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation also charge 1 per cent. per annum on debit balance as cost of working the note issue and are relieved of payment of 1 per cent. stamp duty on that same amount. The sterling loan is at 5 1/2 per cent., 1 1/2 per cent. is received for deposit on current account. When, either owing to the fall in the silver exchange or on account of repayments of loans to borrowers in Hong Kong, the debit balance in the Hong Kong Bank account falls considerably short of the equivalent sum deposited in gold in London, notice is given to reduce the loan to the Hong Kong Government. Already the whole amount lent by the West African Commissioners has been repaid.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

CONCERN ABOUT HIS HEALTH.

Although Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has a bronzed appearance following his sea voyage, his colleagues in the Labour-Socialist party were disappointed to find that his health is not yet restored. There is no doubt that his illness at Philadelphia was of an extremely serious character, and the effects of it are still very apparent.

The ex-Premier's friends are urging him not to take part in debates in the House at present, but to rest and recuperate as much as possible. It will not be surprising if they try to persuade him to take a complete holiday for a few weeks or even months.

FAMOUS COUNTRY COURT JUDGE RETIRES.

JUDGE PARRY'S FAREWELL.

"A GREAT GENTLEMAN."

[BY R. E. CORDER.]

LONDON, May 20th. Literature lost a son when Judge Parry became a judge. But the Bench found a master when Judge Parry was made a judge.

After 33 years' service in the county courts, Judge Parry took a formal farewell of his court at Lambeth, one of several courts in No. 48 circuit. And this farewell was a moving and eloquent testimony to the most popular and respected judge who has ever held the scales between debtor and creditor. In the chapel-like court at Lambeth were assembled barristers and solicitors, some grown old in practice, others proud of their first brief, and all eagerly and eloquently testified to the popularity of the gentleman judge.

"The gentleman judge"—that is the proud title that Judge Parry carries into retirement. When I saw these lawyers, crowds of barristers and solicitors, looking on Judge Parry with the affectionate regard of schoolboys saluting a popular headmaster, I realised what is meant by the power of personality and the force of character. And they are not a little perturbed in Lambeth as to who will succeed the gentleman judge, the judge who was always kindly, always witty, and always right in his judgments.

"The Poor Man's Court." Judge Parry, in his 16 years at Lambeth, has set up a standard that will not easily be copied. He has made Lambeth County Court known as the court of the poor man; probably the only court in the metropolis where truth comes easily. As a general, typical Cockney matron declared: "He made me laugh so much that I had to tell the truth, and that's how I lost the case."

Judge Parry has a strong, if not strictly handsome, face. He has a powerful nose, a sensitive mouth, and the most whimsical of eyes.

Look at the laughing eyes of him and you see the man who wrote "What the Butler Saw," look at that whimsical mouth and you see the author of "Katawampus" and "Butter-Scotian Ballads"; look at the firm chin of him and you see the able judge whose decisions have been invariably upheld by the House of Lords.

He is retiring, as he said yesterday, because he does not believe in light work. "No work that is good is light," said he. "I find that in my state of health I am missing my cues, and because I cannot give my best service in the work I love I have asked the Lord Chancellor to grant me rest."

Judge Parry may retire, but he will never rest. After all, he was born to be a writer, and now that he is free he will turn to his real love—literature.

Speaking of the future, he said: "I hope to be able to set down my thoughts about these and other things. I shall be freer, and I shall, indeed, be unmerciful. I shall go about barking and biting as I like."

3 Times Shot At.

Here spoke the man who is the son of his father, the gifted Sergeant Parry, and here also spoke the man who, because of his unswerving belief in justice, was three times shot at and wounded in the chin and throat by a disgruntled bailiff in the Manchester County Court.

Mr. W. B. Pritchard, known as the Peter Pan of Registers, the man who combines wide experience with perpetual youth, presented Judge Parry with a bouquet of pink and white carnations. The two are old friends, and there was a sob in the voice of Judge Parry as he said good-bye. But while there was the human touch, the sentimental appeal, to which the greatest respond, the fighting instinct was also prominent in Judge Parry's farewell.

In common with all county court judges and magistrates he dislikes intensely the Rent Restriction Act, which he heartily denounced as a curse.

"Parliament seldom attends to anything which is really useful to the poor," he declared, "and when the members have done shouting against each other, I trust that they will consider the necessity of introducing some form of conciliation instead of the distressing and expensive litigation forced by the Act on poor people."

Always Judge Parry has held the view that county courts should be given special powers to act as conciliation courts in rent disputes, a system which has been worked with great success in Denmark for a century.

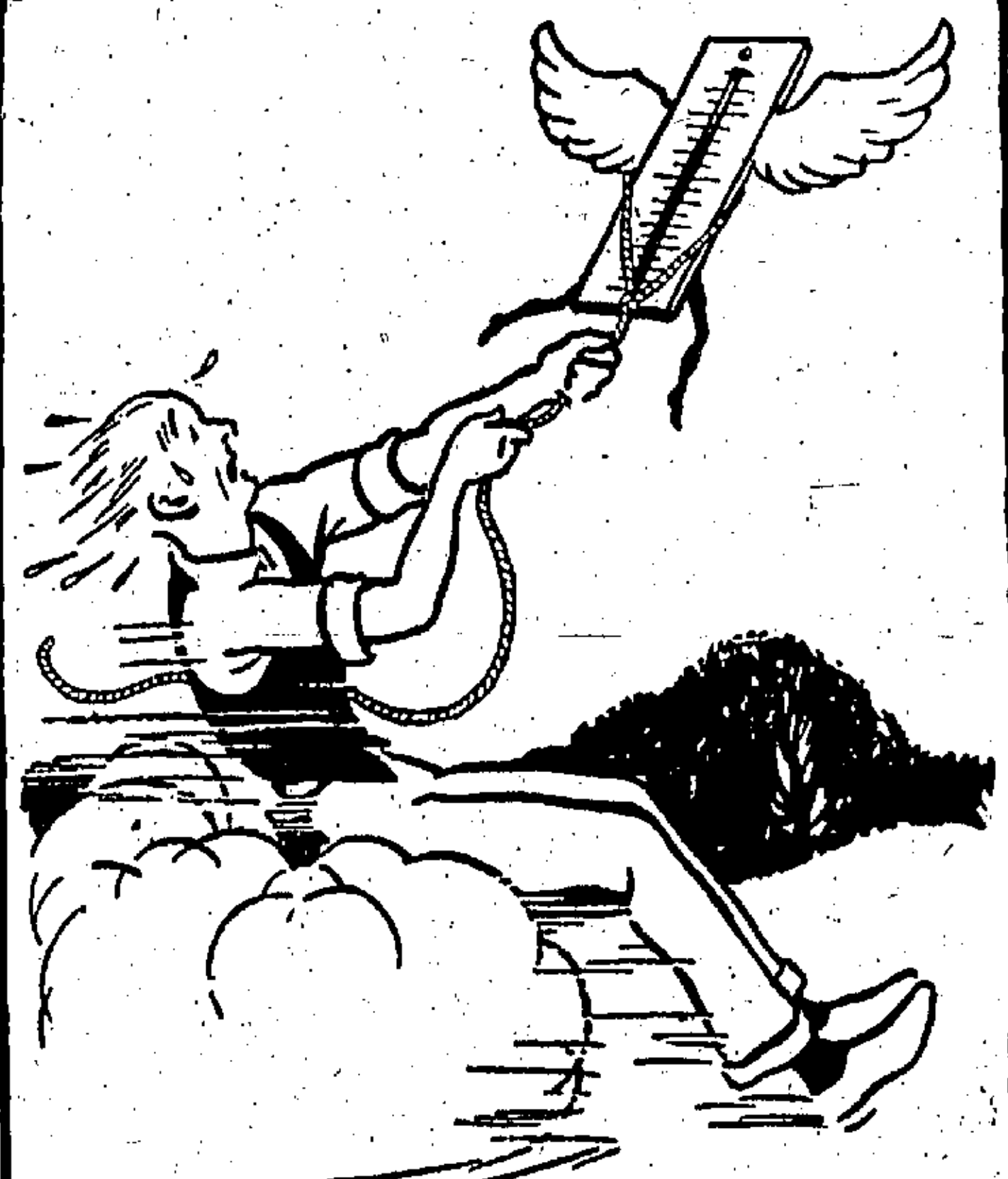
"It would," he claims, "save landlords and tenants, the vast majority of whom desire to live and let live, a great deal of unnecessary expense and bad blood, and would promote peace and comfort in the homes of the country."

So Judge Parry, a humorist in prose and verse, wit, author, judge, and gentleman retired not into obscurity but into a well-deserved rest, where from his study window he will look upon the world as it is, and humorously and philosophically record the world as it was.—Daily Mail.

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14,000 TO SEE UNION
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PRINCE OF WALES AND
CANADA.

People from many villages in Durham and Northumberland to the number of 14,000 assembled at Blaydon-on-Tyne to support the residents of that town in the ceremony of unfurling a new Union Jack, as a protest against the decision of the Urban District Council by a majority vote that the Union Jack should not fly from the council buildings during the local Empire Day celebrations.

A proposal to place the flag on the council buildings was banned by the police, as disorderly scenes were feared. The Union Jack was hoisted on a flag staff near the war memorial. There was no disorder.

"The Prince of Wales has now definitely selected Saturday, July 23rd, for his departure to Canada, where he is to be the guest for a few days of the Canadian Government at Ottawa.

He hopes to be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, but this will depend on the political situation at home.

From Ottawa his Royal Highness will travel west to his ranch near Calgary.

He expects to be away about two months, and may decide to return by way of the United States, but this is not yet definitely settled.

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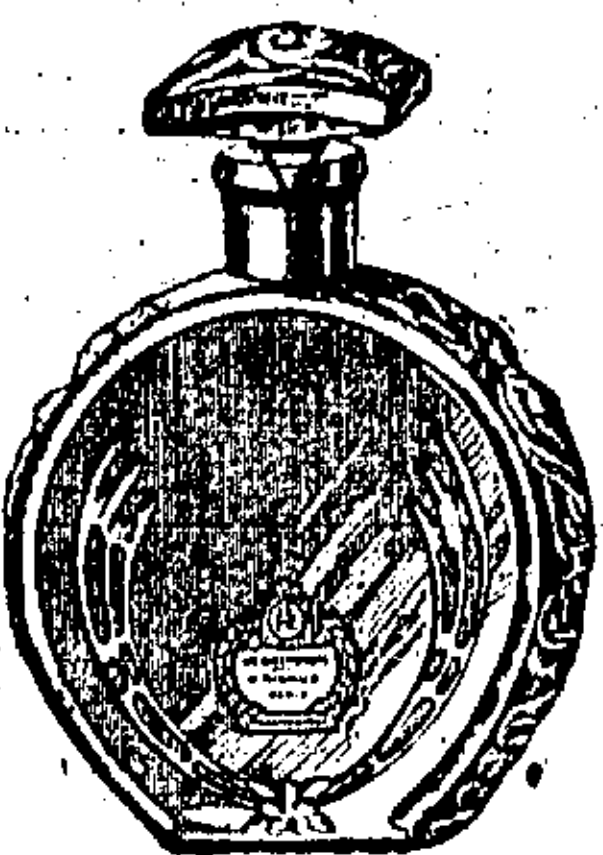
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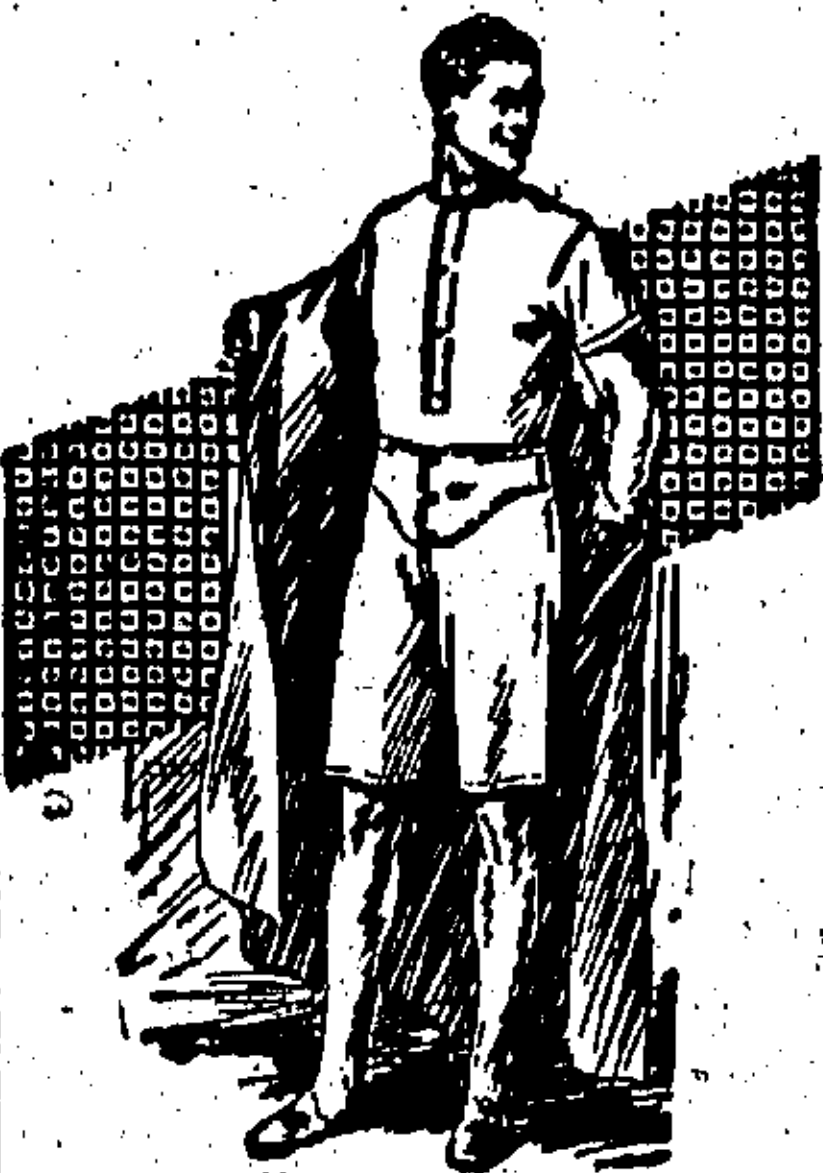
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COLONY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

SOUND, BUT ECONOMY ESSENTIAL.

OUTLOOK TO-DAY MORE HOPEFUL THAT FOR A LONG TIME PAST.

FACING THE FUTURE WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon the Colonial Secretary, in asking for a supplementary sum to defray the charges of 1926, gave an interesting review of the Colony's financial position.

Revenue up to the present this year has come in more slowly than was anticipated and to-date is about \$400,000 short of the estimates. Unless there is a speeding up, the estimated deficit for 1927 of \$1,307,305 will be increased by some nine lakhs. The Colonial Secretary stated his belief, however, that the revenue would improve in the latter half of the year. The Colony's financial position, he said, was sound and the outlook to-day more hopeful than it had been for a long time past.

At the beginning of the year the Colony had a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$3,486,290. Of this sum \$1,400,000 were liquid assets realizable for the balancing of a deficit. These liquid assets will be increased to \$3,316,000 when the amount expended on the Shing Mun Water scheme from revenue is charged to loan account. As is known, the Government propose in due course to raise a loan to which will be charged the whole cost of the Shing Mun Water scheme, the cost of purchasing the site of the old Diocesan Boys School, the cost of the Harbour dredging and the Colony's share of the cost of the Kai Tak aerodrome.

The Colonial Secretary said:—Sir, I rise to move the motion standing in my name, viz., a bill to authorize the appropriation of supplementary sum of \$1,083,892.42 to defray the charges of the year 1926.

The details of all items have been very fully supplied to honourable members in Finance Committee from time to time, and it is, I think, unnecessary to weary you with long explanations now. The reasons for the excesses will be found in the Draft Appropriation account and in the Treasurer's report of the Finance of the year 1926, copies of which have been furnished to every member. The items for which legislative sanction is now sought are those which could not be met from already sanctioned votes. Many of the items, particularly those for the Royal Observatory, Fire Brigade and Kowloon-Canton Railway are due to outstanding 1925 accounts which could not be paid till 1926. The largest item is \$623,116.80 for the Public Works recurrent vote. Items charged to this vote in excess of the Estimates amounted to \$767,929 of which \$744,810 represents excesses on the vote for typhoon and rainstorm damage. Almost the whole of this was due to the great storm of July 19th last, and as honourable members are aware there are several lakhs of additional expenditure on this account which are being charged to the 1927 votes. There were savings, mostly small, on most of the sub-heads of this vote, amounting in all to \$141,812 leaving a net deficit of the amount appearing in the Bill.

The increase in the vote for the Kowloon-Canton Railway is more than accounted for by the necessity of paying in 1926 for the new carriages for which it was intended to pay in 1925. Apart from this the savings were far more than adequate to cover the cost of re-opening the Fanling Branch. The increase on the Charitable Services vote represents almost entirely the special grant to the Little Sisters of the Poor. The increase in the Miscellaneous Services vote is due mostly to the Emergency Expenditure connected with the strike and boycott with the need for which members have been made acquainted in Finance Committee from time to time. Increased rent of Public Telephones, against which must be set the increased royalty, the vote to close the accounts and the increase in cost of transport, account for practically the whole of the balance of the increase on this vote.

Three main items alone, which could not have been foreseen, viz., typhoon damages, the payment of the 1925 account for railway carriages and the emergency expenditure account for almost the whole amount asked for in the Bill.

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A General Review. More interesting, perhaps, than the details to which I have referred will be a brief review of the position as disclosed by the final accounts for 1926 and a reference to its bearing on the current estimates and on those which will be presented to you a few months hence.

When the Budget for 1926 was framed shortly after the beginning of the boycott, the revenue was estimated at \$21,307,743, and expenditure at \$23,750,015, a deficit of \$2,442,272, to meet which we actually had at the end of 1925 a surplus balance of \$3,113,482. When I introduced the 1927 Budget last October the state of affairs was such that we did not feel justified in estimating our 1926 revenue at more than \$19,486,037. The figures

now laid before you, which disclose a revenue of \$21,131,582, show a decided improvement on our revised estimate but it must be remembered that the difference is more than accounted for by the two fortuitous items of profits on exchange and profits on the sale of investments, which have been transferred to revenue account from our balances to meet the views of the Accountant and Auditor General. This is an adjustment covering several years and we cannot reckon on these as normal sources of income. The deficits shown on page 2 of the Treasurer's report for 1926 are a sufficient justification for our caution.

Turning to expenditure, the original estimate was \$23,750,015. Our revised estimate (see Hansard for 1926, page 60) was \$24,857,788. The actual expenditure was \$23,524,716, being, in spite of the supplementary votes in the Bill now before you, \$203,899 less than the original estimate.

For the full details of the savings I would refer honourable members to the Treasurer's report and the draft appropriation account. My thanks are due to Heads of Departments for the care taken to restrict expenditure within the amounts voted; the sum of the small savings so effected is considerable. Of the larger departmental savings a few items, viz., under Police Department and Medical Department, have to be carried forward to '27 account owing to late delivery of stores; some are due to postponed works, e.g., refuse barge for Sanitary Department.

Public Works Extraordinary requires special mention. There was an under expenditure on the original vote of 1926 of no less than \$1,740,195, full details of which will be found in the papers in honourable members' hands. It was necessary for us to restrict Public Works Extraordinary to essential works and to works to which the Government was committed, and it was well that we did so, for, as honourable members will remember, we were suddenly faced with an unexpected call for \$1,000,000 for the rainstorm damages. Some of the under expenditure represents savings on the estimates, some represents only payments deferred, some works postponed, some works for the present abandoned, and awaiting better times for the resumption of a forward policy. Against this expenditure we had an over expenditure on other items of \$1,777,695 the net result being that the Department spent on Public Works Extraordinary only \$288,490 less than its original total estimate.

The year's working resulted in a deficit of \$2,393,134 against an estimated deficit when the Budget was introduced of \$2,422,872 and a revised estimated deficit of \$5,371,129, the difference being accounted for by the 'unexpected' and somewhat fictitious increase in revenue account already referred to, by the delay in the completion of some of the Public Works for which funds had been provided, and by unexpected savings on certain votes, e.g., \$200,000 on the sinking fund vote.

The Loan Proposal. The financial position of the Colony at the opening of 1927 was, therefore, rather better than we anticipated when we framed our Budget for the current year. We estimated our surplus of assets over liabilities at \$2,745,363. We actually had a surplus of \$3,486,290, of which a sum of not more than \$1,400,000 can be regarded as liquid assets realizable for the balancing of a deficit.

(Continued on next column.)

THE 'LEUNG KWONG' COLLISION.

CHINESE OILER'S EVIDENCE.

ENQUIRY AGAIN ADJOURNED.

The enquiry into the death of the persons who were killed as a result of the collision between the *Moonshine* and the s.s. *Leung Kwong*, at Capsuimun Pass on May 9th, was resumed at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as Coroner, with a special jury comprised of Messrs. F. C. Hall (foreman), W. Logan and J. E. Joseph. The Harbour Master (Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N.) was also on the Bench.

Mr. T. G. Bennett is appearing for the owners, coxswain, and crew of the *Moonshine*; Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton for Captain Wilson of the *Leung Kwong*, and also for Mrs. Martin, widow of Mr. F. E. A. Martin, who was drowned; and Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones for the owners of the *Leung Kwong*.

Evidence was given by the Chinese oiler of the ill-fated vessel. He said he had been on the *Leung Kwong* two months prior to the accident. He was in the engine room at 7.35 p.m. on that day when he heard two blasts given on the *Leung Kwong's* whistle, which were followed by the order for half speed. The ship was going at full speed when the signal was given. Witness turned one engine into half speed and the engineer attended to the other. A moment later the telegraph rang rang for the engines to stop. This was immediately complied with and a few seconds after the engines had been stopped, a loud crash was heard.

No Orders.

Witness and the chief engineer stood by waiting for orders to come through, but none came. The water then began to rush into the engine-room, and when it was flooded to the depth of several inches they all hurried to the upper deck. The witness remained on the upper deck until the water reached that level, when he stepped over to the steam launch *Moonshine* which was lying alongside the *Leung Kwong* on the port side. The witness saw some people in the water. He also noticed one or two rafts floating about with some people hanging on to them.

We budgeted this year for a deficit of \$1,307,305 exclusive of the expenditure of the Shing Mun Water scheme. As our balances no longer permit us to finance the Shing Mun Scheme from Revenue, the Government proposes in due course to raise a loan to which it is proposed to charge the whole cost of the Shing Mun Water Scheme. To it will also be charged the cost of purchasing the site of the old Diocesan Boys School, the cost of the Harbour dredging and the Colony's share of the cost of the Kai Tak Aerodrome. From this loan a sum of \$1,016,406 expended on the Water scheme prior to the 31st December last will be credited to revenue as fore-shadowed by Sir R. E. Stubbs in 1925, increasing our total balances as at the 31st December, 1926, to \$5,402,698 and our liquid assets to meet a deficit on 1927, working to about \$3,316,000.

It remains to be seen how the Estimates for this year will turn out. Our expenditure we hope by rigid economy and in the absence of any calamity of nature to keep within the total amount voted, viz., \$22,314,702, as although various items of supplementary supply have been found necessary, there are inevitable savings due to lapsing salaries and under expended votes which will go far to meet them.

Revenue up to date has come in slowly and we were at the end of our 23rd week, with nearly half the year gone, about \$400,000 short of our Estimates, and should this continue throughout the year we should find our deficit increased by some nine lakhs. There is, however, reason to believe that revenue will improve in the latter half of the year and that death duties alone will wipe out a large part of the deficit.

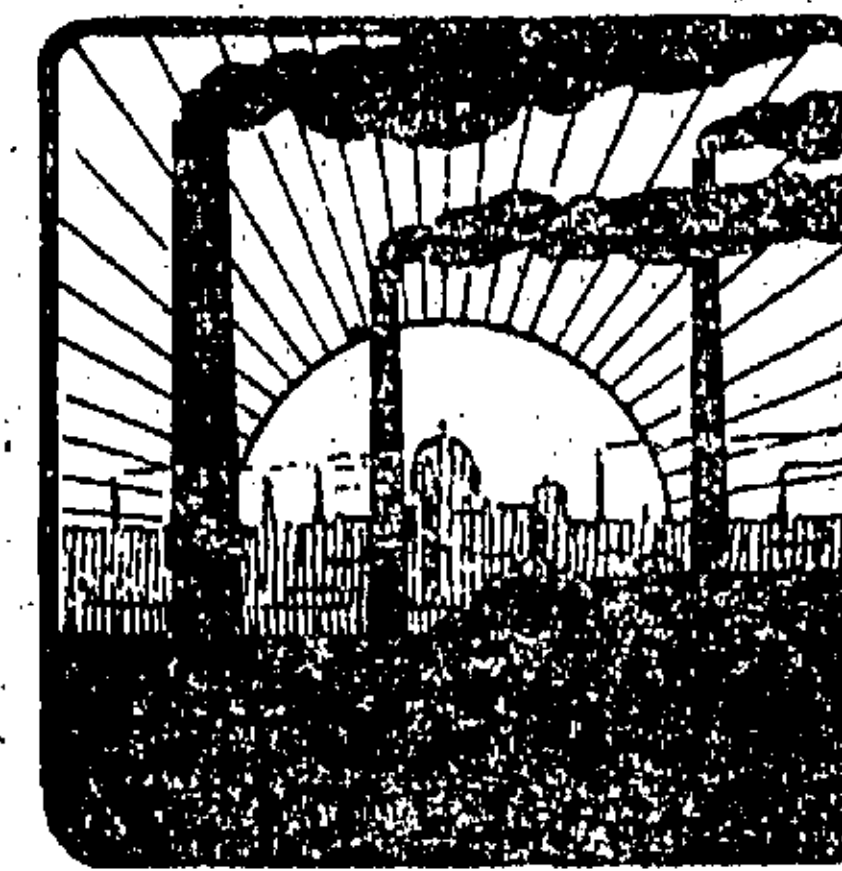
The Colony's financial position, Sir, is sound, but the most careful economy is essential and will be essential for a year or two more if we are to avoid the necessity for increased taxation. The outlook to-day is more hopeful than it has been for a long time past and if we husband our resources carefully we can look forward to the future with the utmost confidence.

I now formally move the first reading of an Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of \$1,083,892.42 to defray the charges of the year 1926. The Attorney-General seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

ALTHOUGH THE YANGTZE AREA IS STILL IN THE GRIP OF CIVIL WAR, TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH HAVE BEEN SLOWLY BUT STEADILY IMPROVING FOR SOME TIME PAST.

Friends at Home fail to realise how marked may be the contrast between conditions prevailing in different parts of China.

The **HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS**, which gives a general review of the whole situation, should be mailed to England regularly to keep those with personal and business associations in the Far East, in touch with affairs. The important cables from the North are supplemented by the detailed accounts from our own correspondents of happenings in Hong Kong and Canton.

During the past week one of the most interesting developments in the relationship between this Colony and Kwangtung was the social gathering arranged to celebrate the renewal of co-operation between the Chinese and British sections of the Kowloon-Canton railway.

Later comes the news of the attempt of some dissatisfied seamen to interfere again with the river traffic.

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MOTOR LORRIES REPLACE COOLIE LABOUR.

AMUSING END TO A FIGHT.

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Another anti-British shipping strike, or boycott, is not anticipated in Canton, and it is generally thought that the present trouble between certain seamen and the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company will be of short duration. The Kuomintang are not coming forward with any financial backing as they did in 1925. Moreover, the problems arising out of the strike and boycott declared then are not yet solved. Those unemployed as the result of that strike are still costing the Administration \$10,000 a day. As is known \$3,500,000 is required to disband the strikers' organisation. So far Canton has only contributed \$800,000 towards its quota of \$1,500,000. Kongmoon was supposed to raise \$200,000 but has only remitted \$50,000 and Swatow from where \$1,000,000 was expected has not forwarded any large sums.

The Canton Branch of the Political Bureau of the Kuomintang, the Military Headquarters in Kwangtung and the Kwangtung Administration have all re-affirmed the instructions recently issued from Nanking that the life and property of foreigners are to be protected so that international friendship and goodwill may be preserved. These same organisations were also responsible for the order that the parades arranged for yesterday, June 23rd, should not pass Shaki or go near Shamen.

For the first time since the creation of a Bureau of Agriculture and Labour as an administrative department, a former "worker" has been placed in charge. Mr. Ma Chiu Chun, who is a tailor by trade has been appointed Commissioner to succeed Mr. Chen Fu Muh. Mr. Ma came into prominence several years ago as a staunch supporter of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He remained loyal to the chief even in the days of his adversity.

There are still between a thousand and two thousand alleged "Reds," including many students and workers, in the prisons of Canton as the result of the arrests made during the recent raids. The hot weather and the necessity of feeding so many extra people have given rise to problems which the Authorities are thinking of solving by the simple expedient of setting most of the prisoners free. It is thought that only 70 or 80 of the ring-leaders will be detained.

The five principal trade guilds in Canton have assured the Society for the promotion of the anti-Japanese boycott that the merchants themselves will organise inspection groups to discourage the import of Japanese goods.

The rice merchants in Canton, with the object of avoiding labour disputes, have been endeavouring to replace coolie labour with motor-lorry services. The coolies on Monday assaulted a number of the motor-lorry drivers and the Police, unable to check the coolies, had to arrest the drivers in order to save them from further injury.

Several hundred Chinese seamen from South China ports have arrived at Canton for the convention of Chinese Seamen's Unions of China. One of the subjects to be discussed will be the recent proclamation by the Hong Kong Government of the Hong Kong Chinese Seamen's Union. Some of the extremist leaders of the Canton seamen have proposed a general strike of Chinese seamen on board British vessels touching Hong Kong. Delegates already arrived include two from Amoy, two from Swatow, two from Shanghai, and more than a hundred from Hong Kong, besides scores from numerous branches on board vessels and in seamen's clubs and boarding houses.

MERCHANTS AND AGITATORS.

The stevedores in Canton, or rather their spokesmen, declared at a demonstration on Wednesday against the Japanese landing of troops in Shantung that, beginning from July 1st, they will stop unloading Japanese goods or working cargo on Japanese vessels.

The merchants in Canton who want peace, are greatly perturbed at the efforts of students and agitators to stir up trouble against the Japanese and the British. Any renewal of boycott against vessels of these two nationalities will mean further loss through stoppage of trade and ruin to a good many who have just managed to survive the previous trouble. A Committee to Promote an anti-Japanese Boycott has, however, been formed, the members being comprised of five "merchants," three "workers," two students, one overseas Chinese, two women, one farmer, two representatives each of the City and the Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters, and a *fuki*, or shop assistant. The Canton Administrative Council have informed the Canton Postmen's Union that their demands for higher wages and better service conditions will be considered and that orders will be issued to the Postal Commissioner and the Reconstruction Commissioner to draw up the details of advanced pay and other improvements in the service. By this, it is hoped to avoid further trouble for a little while.

Pending the assumption by Mr. Ma Chiu Chun of the office of Commissioner of Agriculture and Labour in Canton, the Administrative Council in Canton have ordered Mr. Feng Tau Wen to carry on.

SHAMEN UNCONCERNED.

A Shamen correspondent, writing under date of June 22nd, says: On Saturday last the Seamen's Union had a meeting and resolved to boycott the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company's vessels. Since yesterday pickets in plain clothes have been seen jostling and threatening would-be passengers. Large anti-British posters are now to be seen on the Bund near the Steamboat Company's wharf. I had occasion to send a coolie to the *Lungshan* but he returned saying that he would be killed if he went on the ship so I had to go personally. The British Consul-General has lodged a strong protest with the Chinese Authorities and it remains to be seen with what result. Apart from this ship-picking dispute everything in the City is quiet. The Authorities will not allow tomorrow's parades on Shaki, but anyhow Shamen is quite unconcerned. If trouble did arise it is quite competent to look after itself.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH STEAMERS CONTINUES.

WHY THE POLICE DO NOT INTERFERE.

Pickets at the British Canton and Macao Steamboat Wharf continued yesterday to keep off would-be passengers. The *Fatshan*, which left there at 8 a.m., reached here with only three passengers. The *Taihsan* left there at 3 p.m. and arrived here last night at 9 p.m. with only 12 passengers. All these passengers boarded the respective vessels by mingling with the coolies. The Police were unable to do anything to prevent the boycott, it is said, because the pickets refrained from violence to those refusing to listen to their "advice."

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN.

West River at Shihuhing: June 20th, 13ft. 6ins.; June 21st, 13ft.; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 0in.
North River at Tsingyuen: June 20th, 11ft. 5ins.; June 21st, 10ft.; highest level on record 25ft. 7ins.; lowest 0in.
North River at Samshui: June 20th, 8ft. 4ins.; June 21st, 8ft.; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 5ft.
East River at Shiklung: June 20th, 7ft. 4ins.; June 21st, 6ft. 5ins.; highest 15ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

NO "INCIDENTS."

YESTERDAY'S CANTON DEMONSTRATIONS.

EVERYTHING PEACEFUL.

REDS COUNTERED BY STRONG PRECAUTIONS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Yesterday, June 23rd, was observed in Canton City as the second anniversary of the "incident" at Shaki Bund, opposite Shamen. A year ago, a tablet was erected just outside the Shamen East Gate and a service was to have been held before the tablet yesterday, had not a police order prevented it.

Yesterday mass meetings denouncing British imperialism and the alleged "massacre" were held at Small East Gate, West Gate, East Parade Ground, Tien-tze Matao, Tungshan, and other places where a large platform being erected in each. Students took a prominent part all the street orators being from their ranks, while the art institutes were responsible for the "anti-imperialist" posters and other sketches and drawings.

The meetings were formally opened at noon, at one at East Parade Ground being the most important. The "political will" of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen was duly read at the opening.

The authorities duly observed the day as one of public mourning. All public offices were closed and flags were at half-mast. No newspapers appear to-day in Canton; as the printers also joined the general holiday.

RED PLANS FRUSTRATED.

The Kuomintang Headquarters in Canton was guarded by the military yesterday and the day before, upon discovery being made that some "Reds" had gained admittance and added to the piles of anti-British circulars prepared for distribution yesterday a certain amount of anti-Nanking and anti-Chiang Kai Shek pamphlets.

The General Labour Union is said to have warned the Administration that trouble might be expected as this was not the only activity of the "Reds" during the last few days. The Government was, however, fully prepared, strong military patrols being on duty and the day pressed without untoward incidents of any kind.

The Government, in fact took the opportunity of demonstrating that they really mean their recent protestations of goodwill towards foreigners engaged in legitimate business in the city and their ability to afford adequate protection.

THE PRECAUTIONS.

Early yesterday morning a squad of armed soldiers and policemen were placed outside the Taiping Malu, which is a few hundred yards from the French Bridge, to prevent anyone from entering the Shaki. An armoured car was also placed there and implicit orders were given to shoot any one who made an attempt to break through the cordon.

The demonstrations passed off peacefully, but all vital points were well-guarded and those who were there to work up bad feelings against the foreigners, were frustrated.

The procession reached Taiping Malu at noon, but they were not allowed to enter into the Shaki Bund. The clerk of the weather also took a hand, for just at the psychological moment, a heavy shower fell and a good many left the procession to seek shelter and did not rejoin it.

PROTECTING THE REVENUE.

QUESTION OF NEW DUTIES.

POWERS OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC.

The Attorney-General, at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to protect the revenue of the Colony.

In doing so he said: This Bill, Sir, might with equal appropriateness be called a Bill to protect the community against the acts of individuals who would otherwise be able to avoid the payment of duties and other taxation which the community, through its legislature, intended they should pay. Such avoidance of the payment of duties may, of course, be quite legal and may be quite justifiable from the point of view of the person who avoids the payment, but it is undesirable from the point of view of the community, and none the less undesirable because there is no means of ensuring that the duty or tax avoided will be avoided for the benefit of the consumer. The benefit may be taken entirely by the importer although, of course, one knows there are many cases where the importer gives the consumer the benefit of a higher exchange or lower duties.

It seems to be thought by some that this Bill is an abridgement of the rights of the public in some way. Instead of that it is rather an enlargement of the opportunities of the public for the proper discussion of proposals to increase duties and taxes. At present it is essential that any proposal to increase such duties as the liquor duties should be introduced suddenly and without any previous publicity. Otherwise, of course, importers might clear stocks from Bond and so avoid payment of the increased duties. The result of that is this—when a proposal comes before the Legislative Council everyone feels the matter must be disposed of immediately and there is a temptation to give the matter less careful consideration in Council than if ample time were available. The proposal of this Bill is that when any scheme to increase duties is to be put forward, H.E. The Governor can bring the increased duties into operation at once. That order of the Governor is not permanent. It is provisional and temporary but before it ceases to have effect there is ample time for full discussion among the community, in the Press and in the Council, of the new proposals. If they are adopted, of course the new duty remains in force. If the proposals are not adopted then the former position is restored and any duty paid in excess is refunded. This Ordinance was suggested last October when the liquor duties were raised. It was made perfectly general so as to include all forms of revenue.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the Attorney-General's motion and the Bill was read a first time.

THE S.S. "WING ON" AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

ON BEACH AT SAILAM CHANNEL.

A FOURTEEN HOURS STAY.

According to a wireless message received here, the s.s. *Wing On* went aground at Sailam Channel at 4 p.m. on Wednesday and was on the bank for fourteen hours.

The tide at the time was rather low, and the *Wing On* was stuck deep in the bank. When the armed launch *Nessus* went to her assistance, she was unable to tow the grounded vessel off. She was eventually extricated by the armed launch *Onslaught* and proceeded on her journey to Kongmoon.

Sailam Channel, where the vessel went aground, is north of Macao and between Wongmun and the Yellow reach and over thirty miles from Hong Kong.

The *Wing On* is a steel twin screw steamer of 1,223 gross tonnage and 750 tons net. She is owned by the Shui Hing Steamship Co.

She flies the British flag and is commanded by Capt. C. Mutton. The *Wing On* is on the Kongmoon run and this is her second accident within two months. On April 29th she collided with the *Arjoo* at Kongmoon, and at the subsequent enquiry at the Marine Court, both masters were censured.

CASTLE PEAK MURDER CHARGE.

SERVANTS GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

FOUND DECEASED'S BODY IN BASKET.

The hearing of a charge of murder against a Chinese alleged to have been committed at Castle Peak on April 7th was continued before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

The first witness, the servant girl of accused and his wife, stated in answer to Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, who prosecuted for the Crown that she now lived with relatives in Portland Street, Yaumati. Accused had a wife called Sam Koo, and also a concubine who lived in Tainan Street, Shamshui. During a quarrel that occurred on the occasion of a visit by the concubine to Castle Peak, accused and the concubine had attacked the *kit fat* wife with a broomstick.

On April 7th, said witness, accused gave her a ten cent piece to go to the village for some cakes, and soon after she returned he went out to buy provisions. When he had gone witness began a search for Sam Koo, her mistress, and at the top of the house she found a rope hanging from the ceiling with a stool beneath it. On the floor were bloodstains and signs that the floor had just been washed.

Witness went to one of the outhouses and finding that the door was locked, climbed in through the window. On the floor were two large baskets, one of them inverted upon the other. Witness lifted up a corner of the upper basket, and saw the woman Sam Koo inside in a sitting position, with what appeared to be a long cut on her neck. On closer examination she found this to be a rope.

A few minutes later accused returned, but witness dared not tell him that she had found Sam Koo dead in the outhouse. Early next morning witness found accused washing some of his clothes in the outhouse, and at about midnight he went out saying he was going to visit his wife's brother. Next day he returned with the concubine and her sister, and on April 11th they all left the house at Castle Peak, taking their clothing with them.

His Worship remanded accused until Monday.

SERVICES ENTERTAINED.

CONCERTS AT SHAMSHUIPO AND "CHEER O."

FIRST OF SERIES OF "LORRY" CONCERT PARTIES.

Two concerts arranged for the local Servicemen were given on Wednesday evening, and both proved an unqualified success.

Under the auspices of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Sub-Committee a party of local entertainers journeyed to the Shamshui Camp on Wednesday evening in a lorry, which incidentally formed the stage. The transformation into a stage was carried out by Messrs. E. Cook and G. Duncan and Mr. Donithorne provided effective lighting.

This by the way the first of a series of "lorry concert parties" purpose to go out to the camp during the hot weather.

Those contributing to the excellent programme were Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Cornaby, Miss Munro, Messrs. R. Sutherland, O. Eager, J. E. Gardner and H. Glover. Mr. G. Grimbale was the accompanist.

At the "Cheer O." At the "Cheer O." Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday evening, there was given a concert arranged by Mrs. A. T. Hamilton, assisted by Mrs. Costen.

A feature of the entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of Naval and Military men, was the saxophone ensemble who gave several items under the leadership of Mr. D. Smith.

Mr. Hill gave a violin solo, humorous items were rendered by Messrs. V. O. Labrum and J. Grenham, song and dance by Miss Doris Henderson and others contributing to the programme being Messrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Fleming and Messrs. Wohlgenuth, Cleme, Gray and Paterson.

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THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.
COTTON.
COTTON SPINNING.
CYCLE INDUSTRY.
DRUGS IN COMMERCE.
DYES.
ELECTRIC LAMP INDUSTRY.
ELECTRICITY.
EXPLOSIVES (MODERN).
FIRE INDUSTRY.
FURNITURE.
GAS AND GAS MAKING.
GLASS AND GLASS MAKING.
GOLD.

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INCANDESCENT LIGHTING.
INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.
IRON AND STEEL.
JUTE INDUSTRY.
LEAD.
LEATHER.
LINES.
LOCKS AND LOCKMAKING.
MOTOR INDUSTRY.
MOTOR BOATS.
NICKEL.
OILS.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES.
PAPER.
PATENT FUELS.
PERFUMERY.
PETROLEUM.
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TOBACCO.
WINE AND THE WINE TRADE.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON MONDAY, 27th JUNE, 1927, the Offices of BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. (CHINA), LTD., will be REMOVED to Sixth Floor, P. & O. BUILDING, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hong Kong, 23rd June, 1927. [5064]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 25th JUNE, 1927, commencing at 3.15 P.M. The First Bell will be rung at 2.45 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies, Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS at \$5.00 Each up to FRIDAY, 24th JUNE, 1927.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. [5044]

MACAO RACES.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE AND RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) on SUNDAY, 3rd JULY, 1927, First Saddle Race at 1.30 P.M. Entries CLOSE on 24th JUNE, at 8 P.M. Entry Forms obtainable from the SECRETARY, and at STABLES, HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

By Order, S. W. CHENG, Secretary. [5054]

LANE, CRAWFORD'S NEW ORCHESTRA.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Miss VIOLET ANDREWS.

We have pleasure in announcing that a new and talented Orchestra of Six Performers has been engaged for our Restaurant.

Opening Performance: Saturday June 25th.

Commencing on SATURDAY, JUNE 25th, the latest Dance and Orchestral Music will be played Every Evening (Sundays excepted) during Dinner.

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WANTED.

WANTED for MARBLE HAND and POWER CRANES, Capacity, 50 feet Jibs; Gantry, 40 to 50 feet Span, 20 Tons Capacity; Frame and Circular Saws, Polishing Machines, etc. Also MOTOR LAUNCH about 80 feet Long. Apply, giving full particulars and mentioning Make, Condition, and to L. H. Price, to LANGKAWI MARBLE, LTD., Post Box 25, PENANG, S.S. [5087]

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EIGHT Roomed HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Dressing Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Gymnasium, Tennis Court and Garden. Possession MAY 1st. Apply: LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET.

FLAT in No. 3 (GROUND FLOOR), PRAT AVENUE. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR. [5061]

TO LET Unfurnished. End October. Five-roomed HOUSE on the PEAK. Recently renovated. Moderate Rent. Apply Box 5031, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [5031]

TO LET FROM FIRST JULY, 1927. No. 1, KELLETT HOUSE, PEAK. Four Rooms, Separate Kitchen, Servants Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply: MESSRS. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [5066]

DEATH.

YVANOVICH.—At 8, Gordon Terrace, Kowloon, on June 23rd, at 10.00 a.m., GUILLERME ANTONIO YVANOVICH, aged 73. Funeral took place the same day passing the Monument at 6.30 p.m. Deeply regretted. Macao, Shanghai and Manila papers please copy. [5066]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 24th, 1927.

DEATH BLOW TO SOVIET PRESTIGE.

For some time to come it will be of great interest to watch for the repercussions that must result from Great Britain's break with the Soviet Government of Russia, and the expulsion of Soviet representatives from London. Our London Correspondent records that there is a sense of relief that definite action, although postponed again and again, was taken at last. The wonder is that friendly relations were maintained with the sinister oligarchy at Moscow who have imposed a system of tyranny upon the Russian people. Great Britain has, of course, no quarrel with Russia as a nation; and it has been especially stated by the Foreign Minister in the House of Commons that there is no obstacle to trade with Russia now or in the immediate future so long as it is conducted on ordinary commercial lines.

We are not surprised to learn that the course of events in China had an important bearing on the attitude that was eventually adopted by the Government in London. For a considerable time before the raid on Arcos and the Russian-Trade Delegation offices some members of the Cabinet would have been glad to rid the country of agents of a Government that was engaged in hostile acts against Britain in the Far East. But for reasons of high policy the Cabinet were slow to move in the matter. There was a disposition which is characteristically British to treat the Bolsheviks with contempt. There was also a disinclination to disturb the Anglo-Soviet trade that was being carried on with difficulty after years spent in fostering it. But the

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HONG KONG.

diverted to the Continent; but this is mere bluff. German exports, for instance, which were mainly of an industrial character, were made possible on the considerable scale they attained because they were chiefly financed by the big banks and financial houses in Britain. In future credits for this purpose will be severely curtailed, so that the effect will be to make German industrialists chary about negotiating any impressive business deals with Russia; and the position as indicated holds good with regard to every other country.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was born in the year 1894.

St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club are holding another whist drive at the Cathedral Hall this evening, beginning at 8.30.

From next Monday, the offices of the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., will be at the sixth floor of the P. & O. Building, Connaught Road, Central.

The police have received a report of the theft of a pair of trousers and a gold watch, valued at \$89, from No. 101, Stanley Street. The house is occupied by Mr. W. Davis.

A Chinese was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday morning, for stealing an electric fan from a tea-house at No. 22, Tai Yuen Street, Wanchai. He pleaded guilty.

Four cases of enteric fever, each victim being of a different nationality, were notified on Wednesday, two in the Victoria district, and two in Kowloon. The patients are American, British, French and Chinese.

The local branch of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., informs senders of telegrams that, owing to faulty cable connection, telegrams to and from Shanghai and beyond are subject to delay.

Owing to Mr. W. Schofield's continued illness, Mr. R. A. D. Forrest relieved Mr. T. W. Ainsworth at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning. Several cases have had to be postponed until Mr. Schofield is able to resume Court duties again.

In the report of the Coroner's enquiry regarding the death of a Chinese who was electrocuted at Mount Cameron Road on May 22nd a mistake in printing the rider which the jury added to their verdict made it appear that there had, in the jury's opinion, been a lack of supervision on the part of the Hong Kong Telephone Co. This was not so. The jury expressed the opinion that there had been a considerable lack of supervision on the part of the Hong Kong Electric Co. A reference was made in the report also to "broken" telephone wires, whereas the evidence taken at the Coroner's enquiry showed that the wires had been cut apparently with felonious intent.

PROPERTY SALE.

AT JARDINE BAZAAR.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa sold, by order of the mortgagees, leasehold property at No. 54, Jardine Bazaar. The property is held for the unexpired residue of 99 years from June 7th, 1947. The annual Crown rental is \$38, and the area 1,950 square feet. The upset price was \$8,000, with bids of \$200 acceptable. Bids ranged from this figure to \$500 and \$1,000, and Mr. Liu Chung Ping eventually became the purchaser for \$12,600.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.40 p.m., stated:— Pressure is low over China. Shallow depressions are shown east of Chefoo and in the vicinity of Ishigaki. Local forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, fair to showery.

LEAVING TO-MORROW.

AFTER 27 YEARS POLICE SERVICE.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO INSP. W. F. BLACKMAN.

Among the passengers from Hong Kong on the P. & O. s.s. *Mantua* to-morrow (Saturday) when she sails for England will be Inspector W. F. Blackman, who is leaving the Colony on retirement after completing 27 years service with the Hong Kong Police Force.

Yesterday there was an interesting ceremony in the Police Canteen at Police Headquarters, when the Captain-Superintendent of Police (the Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe) made a farewell presentation to Inspector Blackman on behalf of members of the Force.

The parting gifts took the form of a tea service, coffee pot, case of pipes, and a large tray of blackwood, inlaid with silver, the tray being inscribed:—"Presented to Inspector W. F. Blackman, by the members of the Hong Kong Police Force, on his retirement after 27 years' service 25th June, 1927."

Supporting the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who presided, were Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (Deputy Superintendent of Police), Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Intelligence), Mr. L. H. V. Booth (A.S.P.), Mr. W. Le B. Sparrow (A.S.P.), and Chief Inspector W. Kent.

Others present were Inspectors P. Grant, W. E. Willson, R. Shanahan, H. J. Patterson, A. N. Reynolds. Sub-Inspectors C. F. Alexander, F. T. James, E. Bloor, A. H. Mason, W. Shannon. Sergeants S. Saunders, B. G. Baker, C. Baysting, F. J. Clarke (traffic), H. E. Langley, L. J. Waglan, R. J. Hunt, and W. Humphreys.

Insp. Blackman's Services Reviewed.

The C.S.P. in making the presentation, said they were assembled in some force to bid farewell to one of their elder and senior members, Inspector Blackman. It was a matter of 27 years since he first arrived in Hong Kong. He arrived during the year of the Boxer troubles, and, curiously enough, he was leaving at a time when something of a similar nature was on foot. His personal connection with Inspector Blackman did not date back quite as long as that, but it went back for 24 years. In 1903, he distinctly remembered P. C. Blackman arriving at Shataukok Station to work under their old friend, the late Inspector Lamont, who, although well known to be a hard taskmaster, was thoroughly appreciated in the service and was popular as far as a man of his temperament could be. From that time, Inspector Blackman had followed the course of so many of his predecessors, to some of whom they had recently said farewell, and he had worked his way up through the force until he became Divisional Inspector in charge of the Eastern district.

Mr. Wolfe went on to say he was satisfied that Inspector Blackman would not be leaving them now if it was not for the fact that he had felt the strain, to such an extent that he felt it was better to go while he was still fairly fit, rather than wait until he was practically ordered away. He was sure they would all agree that they deeply regretted that it was partly on grounds of ill-health that he was leaving. He (Mr. Wolfe) had looked forward to Inspector Blackman staying for several more years to continue his active work and no one regretted more than he himself, that it was necessary to say good-bye to this year.

Dealing with Inspector Blackman's service, the C.S.P. said he joined the force on March 29th, 1900, leaving the famous forty marines for that purpose. He was promoted to Lance Sergeant in 1907, Crown Sergeant in 1913, Sub-Inspector in 1920 and full Inspector in 1922. He was highly commended on one occasion for his very plucky action in connection with the arrest of a burglar at Taiipo and, in 1920, he received the fourth-class police medal for long and faithful service. He (the speaker) thought that was a career of which anyone of them might be proud.

Those present then drank Inspector Blackman's health to the strains of "For he's a jolly good fellow," after which three cheers were given. Replying, Inspector Blackman expressed his thanks for the reception and presents, and assured them that himself and his wife would treasure the articles they had given him.

PROSPEROUS NEW TERRITORIES.

RICE CROPS GOOD.

VERY LITTLE CRIME.

The official reports on the New Territories for the year 1926 contains little of special news interest, but reflect on the peaceful and prosperous nature of the countryside in which the natives, aided by a well equipped Government, are busily engaged in their useful and by no means unremunerative task of raising their own food with a generous surplus for export to the towns. The New Territories, as this report shows, can claim to be a model (though at present not followed) for the rest of China.

NORTH DISTRICT.

The report is divided into two sections covering respectively the Northern and Southern districts. Mr. J. A. Fraser, the North Officer, states *inter alia*:—

The revenue collected totalled \$139,773.95.

AFForestation.—(a) Planting: A new afforestation scheme was approved for 1927, to encourage local enterprise in growing pine-trees. 300,000 seeds have been planted and there should be no difficulty in increasing this number next year.

HILL FIRES.—During the winter 1926-27 only five hill-fires, of which at least one was accidental, were reported.

An additional ferry launch was run between Taiipo and Sha U Chung (Chinese Territory) from August to December, and a second launch is now plying between Hong Kong and Castle Peak.

The last section of the Shataukok Road was completed early in the year, and the road came at once under heavy traffic.

CRIME.—There was on the whole little crime in the District. More regular traffic supervision increased the number of traffic cases, but there was a decrease in other directions. The number of tree-cutting cases early in 1926 was low, and there was none at all in the latter part of the year.

The system of Verrey-light signals distributed to village-guards, begun in 1925, worked well in giving early warning of attempted robberies. In every case where these lights were used, the police turned out promptly, but it is still early to say whether the system has a real effect in discouraging this type of crime.

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT.—While owing to disturbed conditions over the border, rural development flourishes, the lowest level of the slump in semi-urban areas seems to have been passed, and there is a slight demand for modern houses near Taiipo, Fanling and Yuen Long. Increasing number of re-assessments in village areas, and sales of new house-sites in rural districts, are still unable to keep pace with the influx of Chinese from over the border, and collections of matched areas springing up in various places, notably at Ngau Tam Mei, Chai Yuen, Chiu Kang and Castle Peak. The newcomers are Chung Lok or Wai Chau Hakka cultivators with a sprinkling of Fa Yuen people. It is a healthy sign that some of these matched-dwellers have applied for land, and are building houses.

BRICK-MAKING.—Native brick kilns have had an unusually prosperous year.

FISHERIES.—Fishing in the Eastern part of the Territory was only fair. On account of disturbed conditions in China, boats did not go far afield, and the local fishing grounds were taxed to their utmost. A large number of fish in ponds on the Western side of the Territory were destroyed by drought.

RICE.—The first rice crop was successful in most parts of the District, but about a quarter of the second crop, which was late, was destroyed by rain. Broadly speaking, every possible acre of ground is planted with rice. Private enterprise, fostered by Government, has over a long period reclaimed large areas from the sea for rice-growing and converted many stretches of marsh into good first and second class padi-land.

VEGETABLES.—That all has not been done that might be done in producing vegetables for Hong Kong is shown by the recent large increase in this kind of cultivation. The gradual return to normal trade conditions has as was anticipated caused a slight falling-off in vegetable-growing which however, appears to have come to stay. Vegetable-growing in the Territory depends entirely on the state of the market and the cost of transport. It is noteworthy that nearly all the vegetable seed used comes from Chinese Territory.

Little or no cattle-rearing for food is done in the Territory, but pig-breeding flourishes, but always as a side-line, and mostly in conjunction with rice-farming. One or two wealthier breeders have imported English stock, which makes a good cross with the local breed. (Continued on next column.)

OBITUARY.

MR. G. A. YVANOVICH.

ONE OF THE OLDEST PORTUGUESE RESIDENTS.

Mr. G. A. Yvanovich, one of the oldest and best-known of the Portuguese residents in Hong Kong, died yesterday at his house in Gordon Terrace, Kowloon.

Mr. Yvanovich, who was 73, was for many years a member of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. He retired a considerable time ago. Mr. Yvanovich had a large family, including a number of great grandchildren.

The funeral took place at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley yesterday. There was a very large gathering of the Portuguese community at the graveside, and a great number of wreaths were sent.

HOLLYWOOD MORALS.

JURY SAYS IT IS TIME TO CALL A HALT.

LOS ANGELES.

Two murder trials that have been proceeding here in connection with the deaths of cinema actors seem to show that conditions at Hollywood have not much improved since earlier notorious cases.

Paul Kelly, a film "juvenile," is charged with responsibility for the death of Ray Raymond, another film actor, with whom he is alleged to have had a fight with fists as the result of a quarrel arising out of the attentions Kelly is said to have been paying to Raymond's wife, the film actress Dorothy Mackaye. Raymond died in hospital following the fight.

In the second trial, Mrs. Kerrick and others were charged in connection with the death of Tom Kerrick, the cowboy actor, who was shot at a "moonshine party" at his home six weeks ago, because, according to some of the witnesses, he refused a cup of coffee from his wife and accepted a glass of gin from Miss Burns, a film actress, who was one of the guests.

The jury in the Raymond case have not yet reached a verdict, but in the Kerrick case the jury have found Mrs. Kerrick, Miss Burns and three others who were at the party guilty of manslaughter. The members of the jury, which included nine women, are credited with the opinion that the time has come to call a halt to the wild parties and killings at Hollywood. —Reuter.

POULTRY.—Poultry-rearing has increased in the main at Pingshan and Castle Peak. The market for turkeys has produced a limited number of breeders. Duck-farming is more popular, as the birds are harder and milder and easier to tend than chickens. Large flocks of ducks are reared on the swamps at Shatin, Taiipo, San Tin and Yuef Long.

On 1st September the elders of the District gave a dinner at Taiipo at which H.E. the Governor was the principal guest. The function was marked by congratulatory speeches on the occasion of His Excellency's birthday, and many expressions of goodwill and esteem.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Wynne Jones reports:—The Revenue collected by the District Officer totalled \$40,664.95. The past year has shown a fair average of prosperity in the District, both rice crops being good, and vegetables finding a ready market and good prices in Hong Kong. The fishing was not so good, but prices were fair, as a whole. Very little serious crime was reported. In two cases of armed robbery, arrests were made, but the suspects were released later.

At about 7.0 p.m. on the night of 23rd November, 1926, a serious fire broke out among the matchsheds in the creeks, about 300 of which were burnt out, and damage done to the extent of about \$30,000.

The first crop of padi on Lantau was good, but the typhoon destroyed the second.

The Lime Kilns at Peng Chau still suffered greatly from the slump in building generally in the Colony. H.E. the Governor paid a ceremonial visit to Cheung Chau on June 6th, when he was officially welcomed by representatives of the European and Chinese communities, and he expressed his interest in the welfare and future development of the Island.

LAMPA.—The island was quiet and trade good, especially in chickens for the Hong Kong market, and grass fuel for the boat burners at Aberdeen. The banana crop failed, but both padi and vegetables did well.

SOUTHERN ARMY'S PREPARATIONS
TO ATTACK THE NORTH.

DISPOSITION OF FENG YU HSIANG'S ARMY.

"RED" LEADER AVERS LOYALTY TO SUN YAT
SEN'S DOCTRINE.

ALSO TO A SINO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The Southern Army, or the portion of it in the vicinity of Hsuehchow, together with Feng Yu Hsiang's troops, intend to march unitedly upon the north on July 1st.

The disposition of Feng's troops, under their respective generals, has been determined. Evidently, they are to be employed mainly on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, where the "White" Russians are with armoured cars.

Tang Seng Chi, the "Reds" Generalissimo, says that in political affairs he will not only abide by Sun Yat Sen's famous tripartite doctrine, but will likewise advocate a Sino-Chinese doctrine, which also was the wish of the deceased Kuomintang leader.

FENG RETURNS TO
CHENGCHOW.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 23rd.

After the close of the conference at Hsuehchow, Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang returned to Chengchow. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek went to Nanjing on the 22nd inst.

It is reported that in the coming expedition against the Northern, the Southerners will, in co-operation with Feng Yu Hsiang's troops, march towards the North from along the Tientsin-Pukow and Kin-Han railways, respectively.

General Lu Chung Lan, Feng Yu Hsiang's subordinate, has been appointed commander directing the troops stationed along the Kin-Han railway, General Chen Tao Yuen, commander of the troops at the Tientsin-Pukow railway, and Chin Yun An, commander directing the forces at the Lunghai railway.

Orders for a general attack on the Northern by all forces at the three railways will be given on July 1st.

CHINA AND TREATY
REVISION.NEW FOREIGN MINISTER'S
VIEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, June 22nd.

Mr. Wang Yin Tai, in the course of a speech on assuming office as Foreign Minister, emphasised that a number of treaties would come up for revision.

He declared that all Chinese in every part of the country desired that China be awarded a proper international status. Some advocate sweeping radical programmes, and others a more moderate policy in accordance with international practices, but all were united in demanding a revision.

Some of the Powers had advanced the argument that the Chinese judiciary was not independent and that the code of laws was incomplete, while other conditions were unsatisfactory. "We must not ignore the objections raised by foreigners, but set our house in order so as to give the foreigners no ground for further excuses, but must make the necessary changes and improvements."

FIRING ON AEROPLANES.

STATEMENT IN THE
COMMONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, June 22nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. H. Day (Labour) as to whether he had any information showing that the local Chinese headquarters had instructed their soldiers to fire on aeroplanes of the Shanghai Defence Force, flying over strategic points, Mr. G. Locker Lampson said that the only instance of firing on British aircraft of which he had any record occurred near Shanghai on May 16th, when a Chinese warship fired.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH CHILDREN
IN RUSSIA.BIRTH CERTIFICATES INSTEAD
OF PASSPORTS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, June 22nd.

The Communist Propaganda Committee has issued a statement with regard to the children's visit to Russia, to the effect that only one boy has a passport, "the others not needing them as they carried birth certificates."

The delegation will investigate the conditions of children in Russia, including the "children's city, once the home of the Czar and his nobles, and now rebuilt for the children" (presumably Leningrad).

Subject Raised in the Commons.

In the House of Commons recently, Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. Dalrymple-White (U., Southport) asked the President of the Board of Education whether his attention had been called to the fact that an invitation had been received from the second congress of the Moscow Pioneers (Russian Red Scouts League) for six working-class children to pay a month's visit in June to Moscow to study Soviet institutions; whether the children selected were of school age; and whether, in that event, any special facilities to leave school would be afforded to them?

Lord Eustace Percy (President of the Board of Education) said he had seen a report to this effect in the Press. He gathered from this that the children were of school age. There was no question of special facilities for leaving school for the purpose of such a visit being granted by his department, and he could not conceive that such facilities would be afforded by any local authorities.

Miss Wilkinson (Lab.-Sec., Mid-dleborough, E.) asked whether, in the case of children of upper-class parents, special permission was needed if those parents decided to send them abroad for a month during term time?

Lord Eustace Percy: I do not know whether Miss Wilkinson is proposing the abolition of the law of school attendance. (Ministerial cheers.)

Miss Wilkinson: Will he reply to the question which I asked, and not answer questions which I did not ask? (Lab.-Sec. cheers and cries of "Answer.")

Mr. Buchanan (Lab.-Sec., Gorbals): Are the same steps taken towards rich children as are suggested should be taken towards poor children? Are we to understand that rich parents will be punished in the same way as poor parents?

Lord Eustace Percy: I have suggested no action. I often receive representations by hon. members opposite and other people to prevent the children of poor parents from going to work before they are 14. If I am to prosecute parents for doing that, I do not see why a local authority, in its discretion, should not prosecute a parent for non-attendance of a child due to its visit to Russia. (Ministerial cheers.) In other words, I do not think that a visit to Russia confers any special immunity under the school attendance laws. (Ministerial cheers.)

Situation Easier On The Yangtze.
SHANGHAI, June 22nd.
The city is perfectly quiet and it is not thought likely that any trouble will arise as the result of the anniversary of the Shameen Incident.

Nothing of note is reported from Hankow, Wuhu, Ichang or Chinkiang, and the situation generally appears to be much easier.

COMRADES IN ARMS.

Feng And Chiang In Agreement.

NANKING, June 22nd.

The rapprochement between Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang appears to be complete, and it is reported that Chiang has left for Hsuehchow to confer with Feng Yu Hsiang. There has been no recent development at the front, according to information received.

on two British seaplanes, and on May 19th, when Cantonese troops fired on a seaplane. The result of the firing was not stated, so apparently there was no damage.

So far as he knew, the Cantonese had not withdrawn their instructions with regard to firing on seaplanes.

SENSATION FROM
PERSIA.GUILTY WAR OFFICE
OFFICIALS EXECUTED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TEHERAN, June 23rd.

Three War Office officials found guilty of tampering with important documents and codes have been executed.

The death sentence on a fourth, who is a son of a member of the Mejliss, has been commuted to 15 years' imprisonment.

TRADE UNIONS BILL.

REPORT STAGE COMPLETED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, June 22nd.

In the House of Commons, the report stage of the Trade Unions Bill has been completed under the Guilloine.

VOIKOFF'S MURDER.

BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST
SOVIET REPRISAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, June 22nd.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress National Executive of the British Labour Party held a joint meeting in the House of Commons and protested against the policy of the Soviet Government executing persons innocent of the Voikoff murder as a reprisal therefor.

TO BLOW UP A BRITISH
LEGATION.SENSATIONAL STORY FROM
ATHENS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ATHENS, June 22nd.

A Communist plot to bomb the British Legation was told to the authorities by a Communist tailor, named Kavadas, who gave the address of two Communists, alleged to be involved.

The police searched the house and found nothing but five dynamite cartridges discovered at Kavadas's lodging.

The informer and the two men denounced have been arrested.

SACCO-VANZETTI
SENTENCE.WORLD-WIDE APPEAL FOR
"JUSTICE."

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

BOSTON, June 22nd.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee has presented to the Governor of Massachusetts, a petition signed by half a million persons all over the world, protesting against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, which is fixed for the week beginning July 10th.

A covering letter explains that the ground of appeal is the desire for justice.

SEDITIONARY LITERATURE.

CANTONESE ARRESTED IN
SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, June 18th.

The recent arrest of two Hylam "boys," one of them in the employ at the time of the Singapore Club and the other in the service of a Tanglin resident, for the alleged possession of seditious literature had a sequel yesterday in the arrest of a Cantonese in Victoria Street.

Acting on information acquired in the course of enquiries prosecuted after the arrest of the "boys," Detective Inspector Tongue, accompanied by officers in plain clothes, raided a house in Victoria Street.

A search of the premises revealed the existence of a quantity of literature alleged to be seditious and a Cantonese, named Chiew Kim Wee, who was arrested, was brought before the Second Police Magistrate (Mr. H. R. Bull). He was remanded on a charge of being in possession of seditious literature.—*Straits Times*.

THE TRIPARTITE
CONFERENCE.AMERICAN AND JAPANESE
COMMENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Tokyo, June 22nd.

The Foreign Office regards the opening phase of the Tripartite Naval Conference as satisfactory, and is optimistic that a satisfactory compromise will be reached.

A Foreign Office spokesman emphasised that "great importance may be attached" to a cable from the Geneva correspondent of the *Kokumin* stating that Japan expected to propose a treaty safeguarding the interests of the three Powers concerned, as no matter what agreement be finally reached, the three Powers must always feel some political uneasiness.

More Japanese Comment.

LATER.

While retaining a firm stand against the application of the 5-5-3 ratio, opinion is gaining ground that a compromise, satisfactory to all concerned, will be reached between the proposals of the three Powers of the Tripartite Conference.

The *Nichi Nichi*, while in no way opposing Anglo-Japanese co-operation, warns its countrymen against the possibility of Britain attempting to use the present Conference to establish an Anglo-Japanese Entente aimed at drawing Japan away from Russia so as to form an anti-Soviet front in the Far East.

The *Jiji* draws attention to the belief that the Japanese delegates may propose a Tripartite Pact guaranteeing mutual peace and safety for the purpose of reinforcing and making more effective whatever disarmament agreement may be reached.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

President Coolidge Optimistic.

WASHINGTON, June 22nd.

Despite the apparent disagreement at Geneva on almost every point at issue, President Coolidge, who is in daily telephonic communication with Mr. Kellogg, is represented as being very hopeful of the success of the naval conference, and the same optimism pervades Washington generally, but this feeling is in no way unanimous.

Senator Borah has cautiously declined to appraise the proposals, but has combatted the suggestion that the United States will enter into naval armament competition if the conference fails.

Fear U.S.A. Will Be Hoodwinked.
Others, headed by the "big navy" men, anticipate failure from the start, or fear that the United States will be hoodwinked into accepting a second or third position as a sea power.

MAURITIUS.

LAND WHERE MIXED RACES
ARE GOOD CITIZENS.

The Bishop of Mauritius (Dr. Golding-Bird), preaching at the Empire League service in St. Paul's Cathedral, spoke to the young men in his congregation of the responsibilities of Empire, and incidentally told them something about the little-known island where his work is cast.

Mauritius, he said, was a little-known bit of the Empire, but for more than a century it had been no unimportant bit of the Empire.

In its half-million population were many races. The French Mauritians, passionately attached to the land of their forefathers, France, were loyal, generously loyal, to the land of their allegiance, England.

There were the thousands of mixed descent, many of whom gave the lie to the oft-repeated statement that a man of mixed colour could never be a worthy citizen. For in Mauritius there were many such men playing an honourable and honoured part in commerce, law and medicine—men of high intellectual attainment, and worthy holders of positions of public and political importance.

Then, he urged, think of those quarter of a million Indo-Mauritians, with their growing wealth and influence, in whose hands so largely rested the future well-being of the Colony. Their aspirations, social and political, were high, and right so. To him there was no doubt that their future would be an honourable one, loyal to themselves, yet first and foremost loyal to the Empire to which they owe so much.

REFORMING THE
LORDS.STATEMENT BY EARL
BIRKENHEAD.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, June 22nd.

In the House of Lords, during the course of the resumed debate on the House of Lords' reform, Earl Birkenhead stated that in view of Mr. Baldwin's declaration at the last General Election, the Government intended to enact a Bill for the reform of the House of Lords in the present Parliament, namely, before the end of 1929.

Lord Beauchamp, the Liberal leader, said that the Liberals were obliged to oppose the Government's proposals, as long as they saw therein a permanent Conservative majority.

Lord Parmoor (Labour) also opposed.

WIRELESS LINK OF
EMPIRE.

NEWS THREE TIMES A DAY.

NEW ZEALAND AND BEAM
SYSTEM.

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

Not having extensive financial resources for elaborate and costly experiments, New Zealand has maintained a waiting attitude in regard to wireless, though the technical experts of the Post and Telegraph Department are well in touch with what is going forward.

The latest developments in beam wireless offer a fascinating prospect for the future, and it is the opinion of a well-informed authority connected with the Postal Department that wireless broadcasting may improve so rapidly that relaying of English programmes may soon become a real factor. Then the average man who so far has not troubled to "listen in" to local programmes will install a wireless receiving set to participate in the broadcasting services of international importance available.

1,000 Words Of News.

New Zealand is profiting daily from the broadcasting programme of the British official station at Rugby. Three times a day this station sends out a news bulletin which is picked up efficiently by the Awarua station near Invercargill. These messages sometimes run to a thousand words, and what is of New Zealand interest is distributed to the Dominion Press. The difficulties experienced by Awarua in picking up this daily bulletin have been comparatively slight.

Will beam wireless prove a competitor to the cable service? There is no complaint of slowness of communication with Britain, the present volume of messages being far from equal to the capacity of the cables; but where wireless may make an inroad is in cheap working and consequent reduction of rates.

New Zealand representatives on the standing committee on Imperial wireless services—appointed to advise on matters arising out of the conduct of the Imperial wireless service between Great Britain and Canada, Australia and South Africa—are Sir James Fair (High Commissioner) and Mr. John Milward, late manager in the Pacific for the Pacific Cable Board.

NEEDS OF A WHITE
AUSTRALIA.EXPANSION OF INDUSTRY
AND USE OF IDLE LAND.

ADELAIDE.

Lt.-Gen. Sir George Bridges, Governor of South Australia, opening an agricultural conference at which Cabinet Ministers of all the Australian States were present, said a White Australia could only be maintained by the expansion of primary industries and the utilisation of their millions of acres of idle land, whose use was as vital to the Empire as to Australia herself. The improvement and more rapid development of the agricultural industry was needed if Australia desired to maintain her place in the world's markets.

The conference passed resolutions urging a more rigid inspection and uniformity in quality of overseas exports, and emphasised the importance of shipping only goods of the highest quality.

SHANGHAI EMBEZZLEMENT.

GERMAN MERCHANT SENT
TO PRISON.

ENORMOUS SUM INVOLVED.

(NAVAL WIRELESS.)

SHANGHAI, June 23rd.

In the Provisional Court to-day, Judge Hsu Moh sentenced the German merchant, Holgar Harrendorff to 6½ years' imprisonment for the embezzlement of a sum said to be in the neighbourhood of £100,000.

THE AIRSHIP IN WARFARE.

ADMIRALTY "NOT HAVING
ANY."

AN EASY PREY TO PLANES.

The Air Ministry, apparently, has not abandoned the view that the two new airships would be useful to the Navy in the event of war. They are bound to seek some military justification for the policy under which these monsters are being constructed, and the rôle of naval reconnaissance is as good as any other. But the Navy has its own views upon the subject, and has made it pretty clear that it has no desire whatever to be encumbered with "R.100" and "R.101."

It is prepared to admit that we may have travelled a good way since the consistent airship failures of the Great War. What it cannot admit is that the airship, as a naval unit, can do anything which the aeroplane is not able to accomplish with an infinitely greater degree of reliability and at a much higher speed. Reconnaissance means gleaming intelligence of enemy dispositions and enemy movements. This obviously involves sighting the enemy. Immediately there arises the question of the vulnerability of the airship. If she lingers to reconnoitre she will be attacked and in all probability destroyed by aeroplanes. If she tries to fly away in order to escape such a fate where does her reconnoitering utility come in?

It is her vulnerability combined with the limitations of her capacity to fight atmospheric conditions which imposes such a heavy disability upon "The Dreadnought of the Air." Nor is it possible to foresee any solution to the problems which have to be surmounted to overcome these difficulties and to put the airship on anything approaching a mobile and reliable equality with the aeroplane. It is true that the United States is building enormous dirigibles, presumably with a view to operating in the Pacific. What the American Navy thinks about it we have no means of knowing. But our own Navy plumps for the aircraft carrier. The aeroplane has been tested and proved; she has become as much a fleet unit as the submarine. The airship has been tested and regularly found wanting. She may be regarded as a rich man's luxury, a sort of Rolls-Royce of the air. As a war machine she can never justify herself. Whilst immense sums of money are being spent in "aerodynamic tests," which we are told will lead to much better results, the aeroplane is steadily developing. She is steadily growing bigger, more powerful, of greater flight endurance, and faster. And it cannot be too often repeated that she serves every purpose. The Navy does not want aerial Dreadnoughts; aerial cruisers will meet all its requirements.

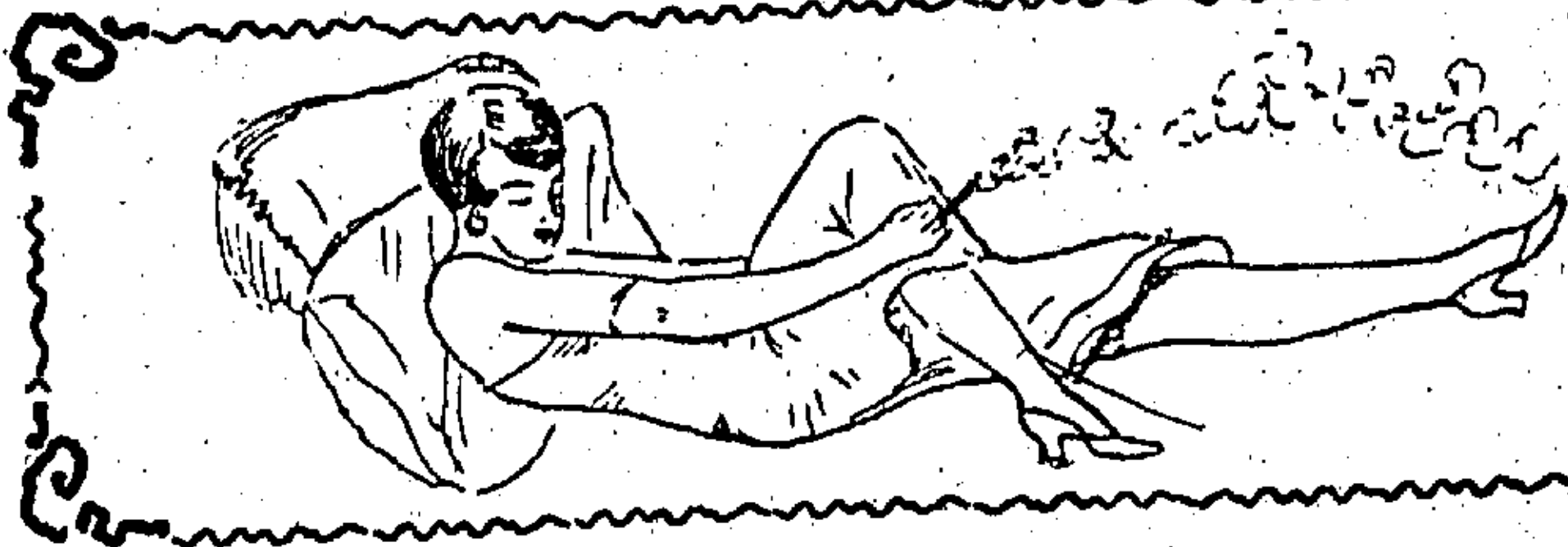
RIGHT IN MALTESE
PARLIAMENT.THREE MEMBERS
SUSPENDED.

MALTA.

At the last sitting of the Maltese Parliament a member of the Government party who had been interrupting a speech by the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Gerald Strickland, was warned by a member of the Opposition to desist or there would be trouble.

As the warning was unheeded, the member of the Opposition, followed by two of his colleagues, attacked the interrupter. A scuffle ensued and for a time there was pandemonium, during which furniture was overturned and insults were exchanged.

The Speaker ordered the House to be cleared, and afterwards the House ordered the suspension of the attacker for one month and of his two colleagues for two weeks each.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

NURSERY FOLK.

Bernard Shaw says that every child has a right to a room of its own. This is certainly an ideal to be striven for after babyhood, and indeed from his first day a baby has a right to a room, even if it is not for his sole use, of which he is at all events the most important tenant.

It seems incredible when we read modern books that our parents, or even we ourselves, managed to survive under the old nursery traditions. Mother love insisted that if baby did lie cradled in her arms, his cot was at all events right alongside his mother's bed. The modern mother is told that baby's cot should be placed in the middle of a sparsely furnished room, and that she must forego the

The housing problem is everywhere such, both in England and in Hong Kong that to have a play room often means a real sacrifice on the part of the parents. But it is a sacrifice well worth making for the sake of the child's mental and physical development and of permanently happy relations between parents and children.

Nursery Lessons.

The nursery is the child's own domain, but that does not mean that the child's will must rule supreme behind its doors. The foundations both of character and of success in life are laid in the nursery. There is perhaps no more essential lesson for a child than concentration; and no habit which is more important in later life. It is frequently asserted that a child is incapable of concentration, but this is untrue. If you do not try to organise his play and he imagines himself unobserved, a child will often try for a long time to arrange his bricks in a particular way or to build a tower with them. If you say "Let Mummy show you how to do it," you are weakening his power of concentration. At the same time nursery play offers ample opportunity for teaching a child to do carefully and completely anything which he begins. A word of help or praise is far better than active intervention.

A Red Satin Dress.

As regards the decoration of the room and nursery clothes the child's own taste should be taken into consideration; a child's taste is generally far more decisive than that of a grown up person. We are swayed by considerations of public opinion, of fashion or of culture, whereas the child knows exactly what it likes even though it may not be able to express its preference clearly. Montessori says that if your little girl wants to wear a red satin frock she should be given one, as it is a necessary part of her mental training to learn that it is not becoming and to learn by experience. But the longing for red satin comes through a repression of the natural desire for bright colour, which can be led in the right direction through a properly equipped nursery.

A Picture Frieze.

Every child loves pictures. The place for nursery pictures is where the child can see and touch them, and a frieze round the bottom of the walls is excellent. Suitable coloured pictures can be cut out of almost any magazine and pasted onto the walls to make such a frieze. This not only pleases the little ones, but is in itself a method of education. If you let the child collect them himself you will find he is as proud of his walls as the owner of a private gallery. Friends and relations abroad can be interested in the collection and persuaded to send pictures from abroad, so that the nursery walls become baby's stamp and post card album, and of real educational value.

Nursery Clothes.

Next comes the question of nursery clothes. All too often a mother's vanity is expressed through her children. She dresses them to please her own taste, or worse still to be a foil to her own beauty, quite regardless of their comfort or well being. Tight clothing is an abomination; it should be sufficiently loose to encourage movement, and clothes which are easily soiled are unfair on the child.

The sort of nursery garments which I saw this week in Whiteaway, Laidlaw's fulfil every childish need. They are strong, loosely cut, and in cheerful colours. No stigma of the ugly can be attached to a pink linen pinafore with a large triangular pocket in front, on which is embroidered a jolly drake. I saw a blue linen dress with a dear little basket of flowers cut from cretonne applique on it and another gay suit in butcher blue piped orange, with Dutch children embroidered on the yoke.

It needs but little material, time, and ingenuity to make frocks of this description but it should be remembered that children do not share our appreciation of what is "quaint," what they like are the gaudy and the pretty.

THE VICTORIAN HOUSEWIFE.

DOUBTS ON ANOTHER MYTH.

I have never considered myself a domestic treasure. Marrying in the early thirties, after a girlhood devoted to games and office work, I have found myself constantly facing household problems and difficulties; and the arrival of my twin babies gave me still more than which to cope, writes a correspondent in a Home paper.

Some dire crisis was always arising: servants went out, bills came in, chimneys smoked, boilers burst, the babies cut teeth with screams, and as each domestic disaster surged over our picturesque roof-tree I never failed to moan: "Oh, dear! If only I were a good old-fashioned type of woman, I should know exactly how to manage these things."

And then a friend of my mother's—one who, I had been taught to regard as only second in wisdom to Mrs. Beeton herself—came to stay with us.



A smart hat for Summer wear.

Advice I Did Not Get.

The very first evening I sought advice on the subject of bathing the little boys. But no help was to be found. "Oh, my dear, I never bathed my children. Old Nannie always did that herself; you know she was with me from the birth of my first baby until the youngest went to school, and Nannie wouldn't allow even me in the nursery at tub-time."

So the question of whether it is wise to wash babies' hair every night had so go unanswered. Mrs. Beeton undertook to "make one of her famous sponge cakes" for tea. Now when I make cakes, I am left alone in the kitchen and I leave things as I find them. All the utensils are washed up and restored to their places.

Not so this time; other days, other ways—Victorians require waiting on.

When A Victorian Made A Sponge Cake.

"Now then, Mary, bring me the flour, please, and the eggs and the castor sugar—put my chair near the table. You beat the eggs well, while I measure the dry materials. Some time later she sailed out of the kitchen, saying, over her shoulder—"It will take about an hour—so mind you watch the time carefully, and be sure not to slam the oven door!"

But Mary, hindered from having finished her ordinary morning's work, looks very like slamming all the doors with unnecessary violence.

In the course of the next few days I began to wonder if the much-paused Victorian housewives were so capable after all. It is certain that they never attempted to do a number of inelegant but useful things—scrub a floor or clean windows—for instance—which we modern ne'er-do-wells can, if needs be, successfully accomplish without self-sympathy or comment. Lots of us did them often during the war.

The Halcyon Times.

Labour was cheap in the halcyon Victorian days; space was less limited. The children had their nurseries at the top of the house and—except for the "children's hour"—and luncheon on Sundays—did not trespass on the premises sacred to their elders.

The short-skirted, jazz-loving matron of to-day probably has a far closer acquaintanceship with her infant—who overruns the entire flat, and needs must feed with the grown-ups from its earliest years—than our mothers ever knew of their large, but more remote, families.

The modern girl, when married, takes in her stride more manual work in her home than the Victorian woman ever attempted. The ex-business girl, bringing a trained brain to bear on the domestic budget, is capable of wiser spending than the woman of yesterday, who, kept in the dark by her husband as to money matters, was baffled by the mystery of a cheque book or account-keeping.

The surprising amount of prettiness and comfort in the modern home, in spite of high prices, hard times, and the scarcity of domestic help, shows that we can have little to learn about the art of house-keeping.

But we don't talk about it as much as our mothers did.

A FASHION NOTE FROM PARIS.

The little mask-veil is with us again—a delicious thing that pretends to shade the eyes, but which only makes them look bigger and more mischievous than ever! A real beauty-mask veil is made of darkish blue Russian net with a row of tiny moonlight-blue paillettes at the border. Under a dark blue "mask" the eyes may be slightly made up—the lashes darkened and the faintest dust of blue powder under the lower lid—but only a mere suspicion of powder!

A very famous milliner recently said that veils, for general wear, are coming into favour again, but there is no sign of this revival—unless we agree to call the "beauty-mask" a veil!

THE MECCA OF FAIR WOMEN.

Paris is the Mecca of women of all races who want to be well dressed, but unfortunately they cannot all go there, especially we who are exiled in the East. So Paris is coming to Hong Kong instead, or at all events a shop which will do for us much that Paris does for those who live close enough to run over there for a week's shopping. Rolande Sarraut, whose premises are known already as the shrine of chic, is opening shortly a far larger establishment which will cater for a number of other wants of her clients.

A French hairdresser with two lady assistants and all the latest equipment are on their way from Paris. He has the apparatus for violet ray treatment besides a knowledge of all the new styles of hair-dressing. Both his assistants are expert masseuses, and from what Madame told me she is to have the most modern of beauty parlours.

That is one of the new developments. Another is the opening of large workrooms where gowns, corsets and millinery will be made under Madame's direction to suit the special need of each customer. Perhaps the most badly needed gift that French ingenuity and enterprize is offering us, is the opening in the near future of a florists department. Here you will be able to buy the best flowers that Kowloon can produce, artistically arranged and selected. If you want a bouton hole for yourself or a gift of flowers for a friend you will be able to get them there as nearly as possible as you would buy them in Paris.

SHINGLE HATS AND HEALTH.

Fashion's decree is now the tight-fitting shingle hat, and rumours are abroad that the extreme kind is responsible for headache, so constricting are its confining lines, writes an eminent lady doctor. More, baldness has been mentioned!

Shingled Heads Hygienic.

No one could look their best suffering from a headache, and incipient baldness could not be accounted a fortunate end. Eye is therefore confronted with two undesirable facts which ultimately make neither for health nor beauty. The present-day search for health by admonitions regarding right and beneficial dressing, diet and exercise, has carried all before it, as far as the figure is concerned. Shingled heads are more hygienic, we are told. More's the pity that fashionable headgear should strike an unhygienic note!

Effect On Face And Expression.

Moreover, a constriction about the head produces not only headache but a feeling of discomfort. The unnecessary pressure becomes tiresome, makes one irritable, and the face assumes an anxious expression. It seems that tight hats may be as pernicious as tight waists used to be.

After all, it is well known that the emotional disturbances caused by the pin-pricks of the make-up of life are wreckers of health and good looks. Tight hats play their part in this. They may be responsible for the worry habit or the hurry habit, and so predispose not to health and happiness but to neurotic manifestations, which destroy the harmony of one's being.

Madame La Mode cannot be denounced, but fashionable headgear should be combined with comfort and so conduce to health, wherein lies the seeds of beauty.

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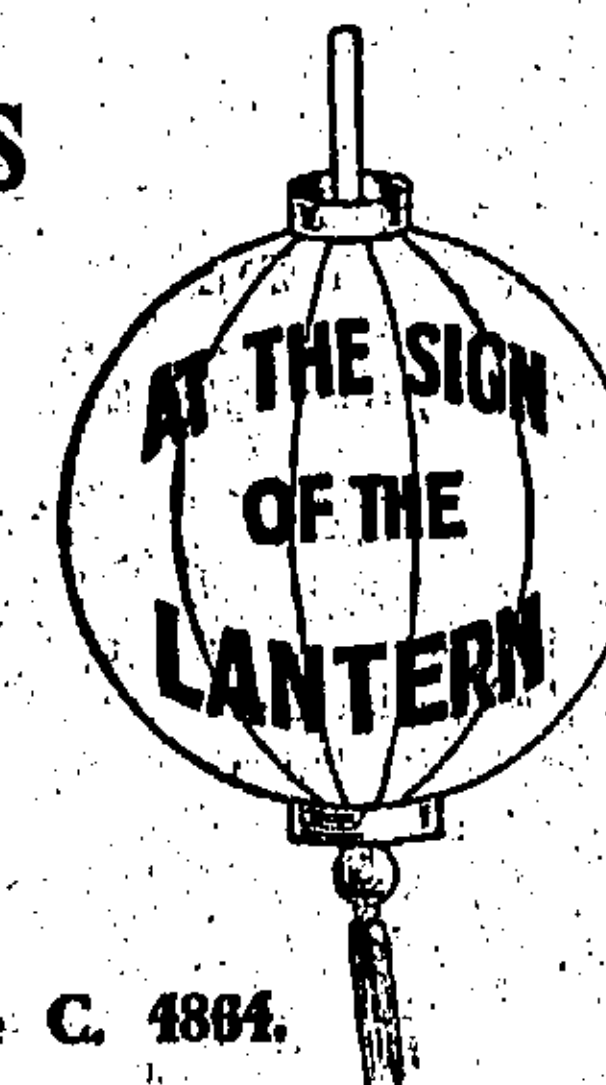
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[A.P.B.]

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TENNIS NOTES.

[By HOLLYWOOD.]

Developments since my weekly Notes appeared yesterday, have prompted me to take up my pen again and I trust these few lines will be out of place.

The issue for the "A" Division Shield was settled yesterday when the Chinese Recreation Club beat the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in a League match on their own courts at Causeway Bay. It was the sixth and last fixture of the Chinese and as they have beaten all the teams competing in the division, they have set themselves in an unapproachable position at the top of the League Table—an honour which they regained last year also. They first won the Shield in 1917 and since then have won it in 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923, six times in all, a distinction enjoyed only by themselves. The Kowloon Cricket Club come second having won it four times. Hong Kong Cricket Club, the European Y.M.C.A., and the Indian Recreation Club have each won the Shield twice and the United Services Recreation Club and the Civil Service Cricket Club once each.

A review of the Champions' season shows that they were represented in the six matches by twelve men, viz., Ng Sze Kwong, M. W. Lo, Ng Sze Cheung, M. K. Lo, Yew Man Tuen, Yew Man Kit, C. Chou, H. Lo, Lau Pook Ki, Cheung Wing Kiu, Lu Tak Cheuk, and Lau Man Ching. Of course, the first named six formed the regular side, the rest being reserves.

In the six matches, the Champions won 29 sets and lost 16 and their record against the opposing Club was as follows:

Club	For	Agst.
beat Hong Kong C.C.	31	38
beat University	52	47
beat Indian R.C.	57	42
beat Kowloon C.C.	62	37
beat U.S.R.C.	57	42
beat M.B.K.	60	33
Total	335	239

They have thus an aggregate of 59 1/2 games won as against 39 5/6 games lost. Their highest number of games in one match is 66, which is only equalled by the Indian Recreation Club who secured the same number against the Hong Kong Cricket Club. They also scored the highest number of games by individual partnerships, Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo securing 25 games against the Hong Kong Cricket Club, but this is also equalled by H. D. Bumjahn and I. M. Razack (I.R.C.) who secured 25 games also against the same Club.

I was at the match yesterday to see how the Japanese "aid stand" against the Chinese and as the scores indicate they were a badly beaten side, with the exception of Honda and Kama. The Japanese pair hit hard and played aggressive tennis in the three sets. The set against Ng Sze Kwong and Lu Tak Cheuk was the best and a 5-6 result instead of 4-7 in favour of the Japanese would have been a more satisfactory conclusion.

The invitation from Tientsin does not appear to be finding favour with Hong Kong and I am informed by Mr. D. S. Green that the replies he has received from the various Clubs are not encouraging and in view of the unsettled conditions around Tientsin, he has wired to the Tientsin Association asking them to confirm their invitation before he would proceed any further in the matter.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

"A" DIVISION.

CHINESE R.C. AGAIN CHAMPIONS.

The Chinese Recreation Club played the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in their sixth and last match in the "A" Division and won, as expected, by 33 games. They have won all their matches and consequently become Champions again in the Premier Division of the Tennis League.

The detailed scores were as follows:—
Ng Sze Cheung and M. W. Lo (C.R.C.)
lost to T. Honda and T. Edo 5-6
beat H. Unotoro and J. Edo 8-3
lost to S. Fujita and Koyama 5-6

Ng Sze Kwong and Lu Tak Cheuk (C.R.C.)
lost to T. Honda and T. Edo 4-7
beat H. Unotoro and J. Edo 8-3
beat S. Fujita and Koyama 10-1

Yew Man Kit and Lau Man Kwong (C.R.C.)
lost to T. Honda and T. Edo 5-6
beat H. Unotoro and J. Edo 10-1
beat S. Fujita and Koyama 10-1

Total: C.R.C., 66; M.B.K., 33.

LAWN TENNIS.

BRILLIANT PLAY AT WIMBLEDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 22nd.
Weather glorious, but attendance again below the usual. This is regarded as owing to the elaborate seeding, the draw detracting from the interest in the early rounds.

In the second round, H. Lester (English Davis Cup player) beat Kreuzer (Germany), 6-1, 6-0, 6-3.
Third round: De Kehriling (Hungary) beat the Indian Davis Cup player, R. England, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2; Kleinschroth (Germany) beat L. Owen (Rangoon), 6-4, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3; Brugnon (France) beat Froitheim (Germany), 6-1, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3; Kozeluh (Czechoslovakia) beat Mahony (Irish Davis Cup player), 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Ladies' Championship.
In the second round, Miss Nuthall beat Pauline Aussem, 6-3, 6-2. The eagerly anticipated "Battle of the Babes" filled the Centre Court for the first time in the tournament.

Miss Nuthall "Our Betty" showed all-round superiority. Miss Harvey beat Frau Friedleben, 6-4, 6-0; others to enter the third round are: Misses Ryan, Sully, Wills and Heine and Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Lycett, Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Watson.

Mrs. Godfree and Miss De Alvarez entered the fourth round ladies' doubles. Bruggon and Kingsley, who are next opposed to De Kehriling and Gregory. Condon and Kozeluh have entered the last sixteen.

Tilden, Hunter, Borotra and Lacoste are resting from singles to-day.

Kingsley disposed of the only remaining Anglo-Indian (Browne), 6-3, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.
In a British Davis Cup clash, Gregory beat Crole-Rees, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

In the first round, Harada and the American Washburn beat the New Zealanders, the honourable Fisher and E. Wilding (brother of the famous Anthony), 6-1, 6-8, 6-2. In the second round Miss Ryan gave her usual chop shot display in defeating Miss Connell, 6-2, 6-4. Miss Wills beat Miss Lumley Ellis, 6-3, 6-2.

In the first round, Mrs. Mallory beat Miss Boss, 6-3, 6-2. Tilden and Hunter beat Campbell and Williams, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

Tilden's "Foot-faulting."
Tilden to-day was particularly conspicuous owing to an altercation regarding "foot-fault," the judge being asked the reason why he (Tilden) had foot-faulted.

After the discussion, the game proceeded but the recurrence of the incident aroused shouts towards Tilden to "dry up." However, the Americans—Tilden and Hunter—were cheered at the conclusion.

A NEW SUZANNE.

GERMAN GIRL WONDER.

A SURPRISE FOR WIMBLEDON.

[By STANLEY N. DOUST.]

PARIS.
There were five German victories in the international championships at St. Cloud.

But the best of them all was that of 19-year-old Fraulein Cecilia Aussem, who defeated Mlle. Contostavlos by 2 sets to 1, the scores being 6-0, 1-6, 6-3.

Fraulein Aussem has been well-called the German "Suzanne." Not only has she the same style—her forehand is almost identically produced to that of Mlle. Lenglen—but her methods are the same. She plays scientifically, and does not strive for speed. In fact, her return of the ball for the most part is slow, but there were times when it was necessary to hit a fast ball, and each time there was speed on these drives.

Frl. Aussem is a very pretty girl and she is gifted with a much better temperament than Lenglen. Nothing perturbed her—even in the second set which went against her.

Dancing To The Ball.
Her chief asset is her beautiful footwork, and in this she once again resembles Suzanne. She is always on her toes and dances and skips rather than runs after the ball. Some of her retrievers were marvellous, and in making them she managed to hit the ball high and slow down the centre of the court which enabled her to recover position for the next return.

The German girl was never caught on the wrong foot. She seemed to be able to get anywhere without moving, which indicates the effortless manner in which she runs.

Mlle. Contostavlos ranks very high in women's lawn tennis. This season on the Riviera she beat Miss Ryan on two occasions without losing a set. So that Frl. Aussem's performance in beating her is a great achievement for one so young, who up to this year has never played except in Germany.

(Continued on next column.)

AUSTRALIANS IN MALAYA.

FIRST DAY OF PLAY AT PENANG.

SPLENDID STAND BY ORR AND RODRIGO.

PENANG, June 17th.

There was a record crowd when the match between the Australian touring side and Northern Malaya was commenced. It was originally intended that this fixture should be against the Colony but it was decided later to give the date to a Northern Malaya side.

North Malaya won the toss and elected to bat. When the tiffin interval was reached the scores stood at 49 for five wickets.

After tiffin Orr and Rodrigo made a splendid stand, and it was mainly through their efforts that the Malayan side passed the century.

Orr at the close of the innings had not been defeated and had 30 runs to his credit. Rodrigo scored an excellent 45, which included a couple of sixes off Mayne, which brought the spectators to a high pitch of excitement. Orr also hit Macartney for a six, and throughout his innings played with the greatest confidence.

Macartney performed the hat-trick and altogether secured five wickets for 29.

The Australians commenced their innings at 4.30 and some idea of the speed at which they scored can be gathered from the fact that before stumps were drawn they had scored 109 for the loss of three wickets. Oldfield made 44 and Bardsley 51 not out.

Scores:—

Northern Malaya.
P. N. Knight, b. Sullivan 10
N. A. M. Griffin, b. Everett 0
Bird, b. Everett 3
M. Orr, not out 30
M. G. Gordon, b. Macartney 23
Donaldson, c. Everett, b. Mayne 3
F. C. D. La Brooy, st. Oldfield, b. Macartney 15
Davenport, c. Mayne, b. Macartney 0
Mackay, b. Macartney 0
C. Rodrigo, c. Sullivan, b. Mayne 45
F. Reuters, b. Macartney 9
Extras 11
Total 149

Bowling:—Macartney, five for 29; Everett, two for 18; Mayne, two for 55; Sullivan, one for 18.

Australians' XI.
E. R. Rofe, c. Griffin, b. Reuters 7
T. J. E. Andrews, c. Orr, b. Macartney 1
W. A. Oldfield, b. W. B. La Brooy 44
R. Bardsley, not out 51
J. Sullivan, not out 3
Extras 3
Total (for 3 wickets) 109

THE MALAYA TEAM.
The following were selected to represent Malaya in the match against the Australians to be played at Singapore on the 24th, 25th, and 27th inst.

N. J. A. Foster (captain), A. J. Bostock-Hill, R. L. L. Braddell, G. M. Brand, C. H. Congdon, A. C. Gilmore, V. E. H. Rhodes, H. C. Penman, Taylor.
The seventh place will be filled later.—*Straits Times.*

Mlle. Contostavlos tried all manner of means to draw Frl. Aussem to the net, where she hoped to pass her. But it was a battle of wits, for Frl. Aussem knew the danger of net play and her replies were subtle.

It was a treat to witness the clever lawn tennis of both players. Replies were plentiful, and they were long—in one rally alone the ball passed over the net over 70 times.

Likely Winner Beaten.
Every stroke in this rally had a design—both players were trying to tempt the other and both refused to fall into the trap. Length of stroke has always been in-bred in all English players as a means of winning matches. But Frl. Aussem, like W. T. Tilden and Mlle. Lenglen, won most of her points on short, wide strokes.

To say this victory was a surprise is to put it mildly, because the loser was the considered as a likely winner of this tournament.

Frl. Aussem was born in Cologne. She owes her cleverness to Mr. H. Kinsey, the American, who, seeing her possibilities when on the Riviera this season, gave her plenty of sound advice.

She is playing at Wimbledon and whether she does well or badly—she will always be worth watching. [To-day we publish the welcome news in a Reuter cable that that popular young English player, Miss Betty Nuthall, easily defeated the young German—a huge crowd watching the very sporting "battle of the babes."]

PLEASANT ZOO ARRIVALS.

BLACK COBRA THAT SPITS POISON.

FROM THE ZAMBESI VALLEY.

A further collection of African reptiles, sent home by Mr. Hugh Cott from Beira, has arrived at the Zoological Gardens. Mr. Cott, who is himself returning in July with a large collection of all kinds of animals for the Zoo, has been for several months in the Zambesi valley, a district which has hitherto been very little explored by the collector of living animals.

The batch came through with very few casualties, considering the difficulties of transport over several hundred miles of the roughest country from the interior to the coast. There is an African python about 10 feet long in splendid condition, and three beautifully marked specimens of the deadly Puff Adder.

Great care had to be exercised in the unpacking of a black cobra or ringhals, which is capable of spitting its venom up to a distance of seven feet. When handling this dangerous creature the keeper always wears motor goggles, as the smallest quantity of ringhals poison in the eye may lead to blindness.

Egg-Eater.
Another interesting snake in the collection is an egg-eating snake. As its name implies, this snake lives mainly on birds' eggs, which it swallows whole, shell and all; when passing down the neck the egg is broken by the constriction of the ribs, and the shell is vomited out of the mouth.

There is also an exceedingly beautiful free-frog, which probably has never been seen before at the Zoo. It is dark in colour, with red stripes down the back and red spotted hind legs. Its feet are provided with sucker-like pads, so that it can adhere to the leaves of trees, even when turned completely upside down.

In addition to the reptiles, Mr. Cott has sent home several storks and a crowned crane. This little antelope, which is quite tame, possesses two small but exceedingly sharp horns. For the journey home these were tipped with cork, to prevent the animal playfully prodding anyone who ventured too near.

OLD CRICKETERS.

RELIEF FUND TO BE SET UP FROM LARGE BEQUEST.

Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division, was asked to decide whether a bequest for cricketers could go to the Cricketers' Fund Friendly Society.

The question arose in the case of Capron against Hornsby, which related to the will of Mr. John Henry James Hornsby, late of Cuckfield Park, Sussex. The executor and trustee of the will wished to know if he could allocate a sum out of the residuary estate in favour of the Society.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the executor, said the sum available for this and other objects would be about £35,000. There was some doubt whether this Cricketers' Fund came within the words of the bequest.

His Lordship said a charity could be framed to relieve professional cricketers in necessitous circumstances. He was not certain that this particular society was such a charity.

Mr. Danckwerts, appearing also for the executor, said he had to face the fact that Hobbs would be able to participate in the bequest. His Lordship—Hobbs is to have a benefit this year, and I certainly hope he won't be very old or worn out.

Mr. Colvendale-Stevens, for the Attorney-General, said he would agree to a scheme being prepared to carry out the bequest.

His Lordship referred the matter to Chambers for a scheme to be prepared for the application of the bequest for the relief of cricketers in distress or pecuniary embarrassment. The trustees would be those now acting, together with Lord Hawke, Lord Harris, Mr. A. J. Webb, and others.

BOXING.

HOW DEMPSEY DODGES WRIT-SERVERS.

MAY AGAIN MEET TUNNEY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, June 22nd.
Dempsey, after avoiding the writ-servers in connection with Kearns (his former manager) litigation by motoring instead of railroading, as announced, arrived from Wilmington and conferred with Rickard as to terms and agreed to his meeting Sharkey on July 21st in New York.

It is announced that Dempsey has agreed to accept Rickard's terms for a match with Tunney next September if he beats Sharkey.

HONG KONG FINANCES IN 1926.

REVENUE DROP OF OVER \$2,000,000.

The report on the finances of the Colony for the year 1926 states that the total revenue for the year amounted \$21,131,552 being \$230,101 less than the estimate and \$2,112,784 less than the revenue in 1925.

Compared with that year there were decreases under all the heads except Post Office, Rent of Government Property, Kowloon-Canton Railway and Miscellaneous receipts of which the first two show slight increases, the third has increased by approximately 25 per cent., and the last named has been almost trebled.

Sub-heads under the following, however, the excess over the estimate were as follows:—

(a) Assessed taxes	\$ 136,694
(b) Fines	34,160
(c) Forfeitures	55,749
(d) Court fees	27,302
(e) Medical Examination of emigrants	23,957
(f) K. C. R. passenger service (home line)	114,704
(g) Lands not leased (permits)	23,292
(h) Leased lands (Crown rents)	51,585
(i) Other miscellaneous receipts	1,980,381
(j) Royalty payable by Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd.	25,429

The above increased were chiefly due to the numbers of Chinese returning to the Colony in the latter part of the year as regards (a), (f), (g), (h). The large increase in other miscellaneous receipts is accounted for by the transfer to revenue of accumulated profits on exchange and profits on the sale of investments. The Telephone Royalty is a new source of revenue and was not included in the 1926 estimates.

Deficits.
The income fell short of expectations under the following sub-heads and by the amounts stated:

Light dues	\$ 39,456
Light dues special assessment	37,345
Kowloon (West) Ferry licences	30,471
Opium monopoly	698,695
Stamp duties	571,681
Tobacco duties	164,655
Fees for use of Government boats	97,270
Sundry cargo working permits	76,725
Water excess supply and meter rents	128,321
P.O. Postage	21,593
K.C.R. passenger services, foreign	325,996
K.C.R. goods service, foreign	34,568
Rent of Government buildings	26,130
Rent of Government markets	67,408
Rent of slaughter house	45,285
Rent of stone quarries	29,817
Interest	122,556
Land sales	213,658

The shortfall in railway receipts is explained by the fact that "through" traffic was not resumed until October, 1926. In all other sub-heads the stagnation in trade brought about by the boycott.

Expenditure.
The total expenditure brought to account amounted to \$23,524,716 being \$265,890 less than the estimate and \$4,742,162 less than the expenditure in 1925.

Revenue and expenditure during the last five years were as follows:—
Revenue:—1922, \$22,291,063; 1923, \$24,783,763; 1924, \$24,209,040; 1925, \$23,244,395; 1926, \$21,131,552.
Expenditure:—1922, \$18,863,003; 1923, \$21,671,005; 1924, \$26,728,423; 1925, \$28,206,817; 1926, \$23,524,716.

Surplus:—1922, \$3,728,062; 1923, \$3,211,855.
Deficit:—1924, \$2,516,788; 1925, \$3,022,452; 1926, \$2,393,134.

Public Debt.

The inscribed stock loans of 1893 and 1905 amounted to £1,485,733 and the sinking fund stood at \$533,787 being \$29,004 more than the amount at credit of that fund at the end of 1925.

The local loan (under Ordinance No. 12 of 1916) stood at \$3,000,000 with a sinking fund of \$1,934,928 and \$120,653 sterling.

The total receipts and payments in the Treasury books during the year were \$40,012,321 and \$40,867,412 respectively. The figures not accounted for under revenue and expenditure relate to transactions under various heads such as Deposits, Advances, Subsidiary Coin, Unallocated Stores, etc.

FOOTBALL IN THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE BEAT MANILA IN FAST GAME.

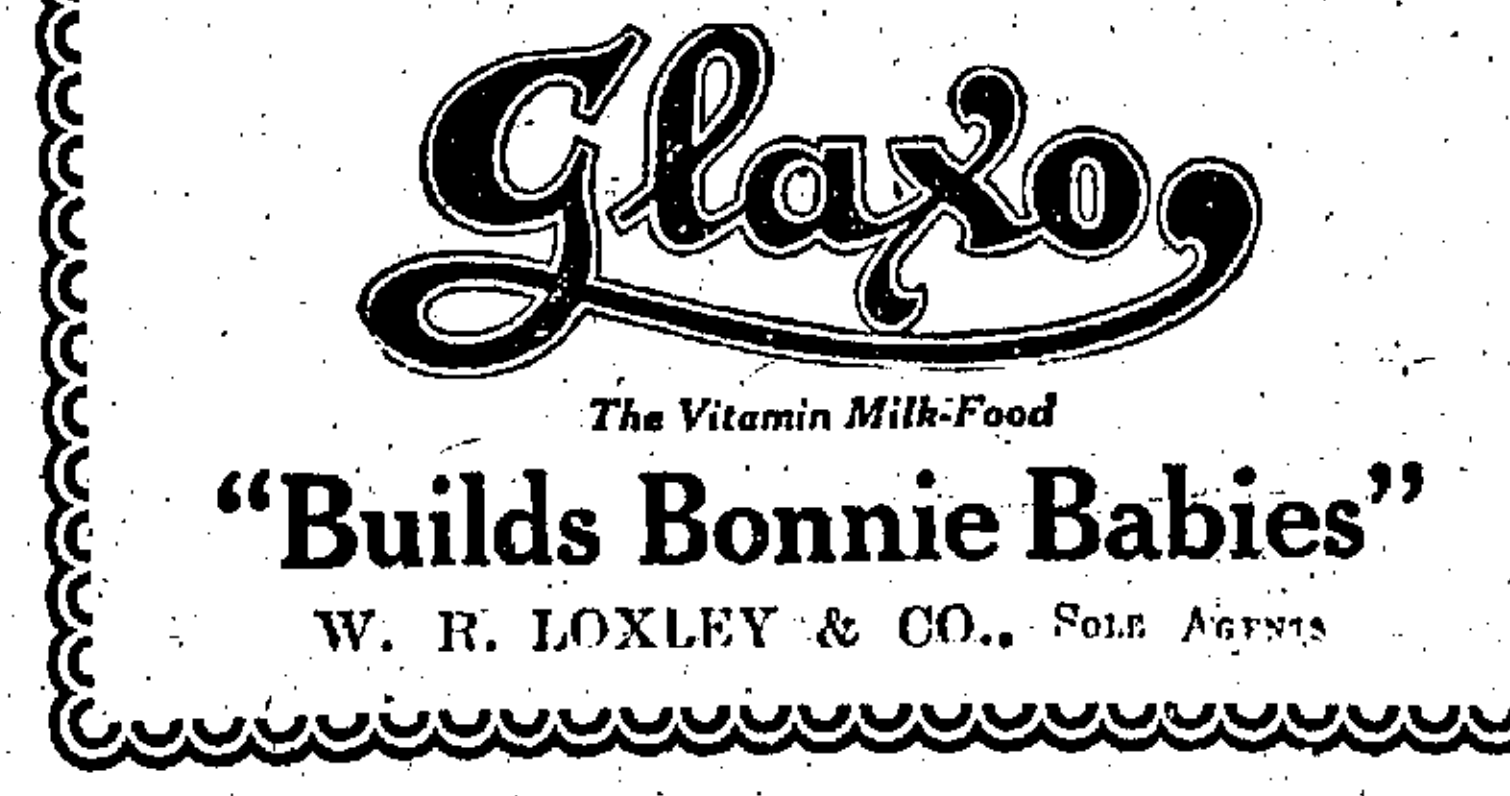
Last week at the Stadium, Singapore, the Singapore F.A. team beat the Manila touring team by four goals to one.

The game was a fast one and the Singapore side deserved their win, but at the same time the visitors were unfortunate in losing by so wide a margin. Two of the goals were actually scored by their own players during periods of pressure.

The crowd numbered nearly 7,000.



GLAXO builds firm flesh, plenty of strong bone, and a sound constitution. It contains nothing whatever to harm baby or cause him pain. That is why if baby is fed on Glaxo he will progress steadily day by day into happy childhood. Give your baby Glaxo—the food doctors recommend and give to their own babies—the food that has successfully reared the children of 5 Royal Nurseries. It will make yours a bonnie baby too.



PRINCE OF WALES AS ANIMAL LOVER.

REFUSES TO PATRONISE BULL FIGHT.

HIS AFFECTION FOR HORSES.

LONDON, May 26th.
If a movement ever swept England for the introduction of bull fighting, the Prince of Wales would probably be in the front ranks of the objectors, says a *United Press* message.

It is understood that the Prince during his recent visit to Spain in company with his brother Prince George, declined to accept an invitation to a bull-fight which had been planned in his honour. The Prince, however, agreed to attend an "acces" where young bulls are tested and selected for the ring.

During the tests one of the bulls was killed and the Prince is understood to have confided to friends his disgust of such practices.

A friend of the Prince recently remarked that the Prince is really fond of horses and that there is no doubt that the sight of a blindfolded horse being spurred to its death on the horns of a bull would not appeal to him. Another point which would add to the Prince's disfavour with bull-fighting is the fact that he dislikes being a spectator. The Prince very rarely attends a race unless he is riding and would rather go to a small army race where he could ride a horse than to witness the Derby.

His friends say that he only attends football matches and cricket games or other sporting events because he considers it a part of his "job."

BRITISH EMPIRE SCHOLARSHIPS.

LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE AWARDS.

The award of British Empire Scholarships in the Faculty of Engineering, Loughborough College, has now been made. The scholarships are tenable at Loughborough for the full period of the Diploma Course, and the Governors of the College have approved of the following awards for 1927:—

1. G. Macleod, Stockport Municipal College.
2. W. H. Medcalf, Woodbridge School, Suffolk.
3. T. Marsh, Scots College, Galilee.
4. J. Le P. Webb, Cheltenham Grammar School.
5. R. G. Martin, Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester.
6. G. L. Ryan, and F. Laurence, Loughborough Junior College.

These scholarships are open to all British subjects resident in any part of the Empire and are of the value of £75 per annum.

Applications were received from a large number of the Public and Secondary Schools in England, Canada, South Africa, Malta, Palestine and India.

MAILS' SPEED-UP.

TRANSFER FROM LINERS TO AEROPLANES.

MONTREAL.
The Postmaster-General has formally authorised the experiments which are designed to precede the new system for the expedition of British mails from the Atlantic seaboard.

At the recent session of Parliament £16,000 was appropriated for the purchase of two up-to-date aeroplanes to be used in this service.

The experiments will begin on September 1, when aeroplanes will meet incoming ships at Father Point (St. Lawrence estuary), and have transferred to them the letter mails. Halifax and St. John will also be included in the plans. Between Father Point and Quebec, it is calculated that eight hours will be saved by this form of transmission, while from 12 to 14 hours will be saved between Father Point and Montreal.

COLONY'S RATEABLE VALUE.

THE 1927-1928 ASSESSMENT.

85 PER CENT. INCREASE IN 10 YEARS.

During the 10 years 1918-19 to 1927-28 the rateable value of the Colony has increased by \$13,377,703 or 85.54 per cent.

This very remarkable statement occurs in the report on the Assessment for the year 1927-1928 drawn up by Mr. C. McI. Messer, the Colonial Treasurer and Assessor.

The report states that by order of H.E. the Governor in Council a new valuation of the whole Colony has been made and the Rateable Value has thereby been increased from \$27,998,237 to \$29,016,439 an addition of \$1,018,202 or 3.64 per cent.

The following table gives a comparison of the Assessments for the years 1926-1927 and 1927-1928:

District.	Valuation 1926-1927.		Valuation 1927-1928.		Inc.	Dec.	Per cent.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
The City of Victoria	20,315,922	20,315,922	21,338,342	21,338,342	1,022,420	—	5.03
Hill District	497,670	—	502,095	—	—	—	—
Shaokwan, Saiwanho, and Quar- ry Bay,	564,798	—	577,403	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong Village	978,996	2,041,409	1,110,206	2,190,754	148,284	—	7.20
Kowloon Point	1,420,491	—	1,336,230	—	—	—	—
Yauwatti	1,618,830	—	1,563,072	—	—	—	—
Mongkok- tsui	1,034,925	—	1,062,615	—	—	—	—
Hungshom and Hok Un	631,750	—	537,810	—	—	—	—
Kowloon Villages	217,932	—	187,842	—	—	—	—
New Terri- tories	698,118	5,640,846	750,674	5,488,343	—	152,503	2.70
	—	27,998,237	—	29,016,439	1,018,202	152,503	—
Total	—	27,998,237	—	29,016,439	1,018,202	—	Inc. 3.64

The number of tenements reported to be vacant averaged about 445 monthly, as compared with 209 last year.

The following comparative statement shows the Rateable Value of the Colony of Hong Kong in each of the ten years from 1918-1919 to 1927-1928 inclusive:

Year.	Rateable Value.	Increase as compared with previous year.	Percentage of increase compared with previous year.
1918-19	15,638,736	—	—
1919-20	16,304,501	665,765	4.25
1920-21	17,408,959	1,104,458	6.77
1921-22	18,606,660	1,197,701	7.40
1922-23	19,805,920	1,199,260	5.91
1923-24	21,059,700	1,253,771	6.33
1924-25	22,147,951	1,088,251	5.16
1925-26	27,287,962	5,139,911	23.20
1926-27	27,998,237	710,275	2.60
1927-28	29,016,439	1,018,202	3.64

MAKING BRITISH COMMUNISTS.

WORKERS FORCED TO JOIN SOVIET UNION.

25 QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.

Hundreds of British working men who are employed by Soviet commercial undertakings in England are being forced against their will to join the local mestkon (branch) of the Union of Soviet and Commercial Employees—a Russian trade union.

After joining the union the members are expected to show enthusiasm for it. If they become apathetic or show signs of disgust, they are "frozen" out—that is, they are eventually discharged on some pretext.

At present the directors of Russian Oil Products, Ltd.—which, in addition to selling the petrol and oil from wells in Russia confiscated by the Soviet Government from British subjects without compensation, is a large distributing organisation—is particularly active in forcing its motor-lorry drivers and depot men into the Soviet Union.

The company is extending its activities over a wide area in the West of England and South Wales, and the officials of the Bristol branch, which also controls South Wales, have been given orders that all their workers are to be members of the Union of Soviet and Commercial Employees.

A Pink Form.

In London, Preston, Gloucester, Birmingham, and other distributing centres from which the Russian Oil Products Ltd. is sending out the stolen petrol, the work of making British Communists is going on.

An applicant for work with the Russian Oil Products Ltd. has to fill in a pink form on which are 25 questions. Here are some of the questions:

Do you know Russian and where did you learn it?

Have you lived in Russia, where and when?

Are you a member of the British Creditors of Russia, or the General Commission for Protection of French interests in Russia, or similar bodies?

(Continued on next column.)

BOYCOTT HANDICAPS SEAMEN'S MISSION.

MORE SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.

SEAMEN APPRECIATE FIRE-SIDE HOSPITALITY.

In the course of its annual report the Hong Kong branch of the Missions to Seamen states that the sad condition of affairs in China still continues to affect the work of the Society. We are, however, very thankful that we have in spite of very difficulty been able to keep the flag flying without making any very stringent retrenchments.

The Institute.

Little changes have been made, beyond the necessary and usual effort to ensure the minimum of waste and the maximum of economy without letting those who use the Institute suffer. Nevertheless for the greater part of the year it was run at a loss, as, owing to the long-continued boycott, many Coast Officers and Engineers were out of employment, and while some of them received temporary assistance from the Colonial Government, there were also very many who did not come within the terms of reference which qualified them for that help, and we could not turn such out with nowhere else for them to go. In consequence the drain on our very slender resources was more than we could really bear. Few of them were able to make any repayment of the debts thus incurred amounting in all to nearly \$2,000.

Kowloon Institute.

Our property in Kowloon at the early part of the year was about to be let, when two careful examinations by experts of the structure of the building showed one of the principal walls to be in such a weak state that only very expensive repairs would make the place safe. This our finances would not allow, and we had at last to surrender the site to the Colonial Government, from which we had held it on a charitable lease for some forty years.

An Evening In Home Atmosphere Appreciated.

The value of what we may term Institutional Effort, that is work done in and through such organisations as the Missions to Seamen, Y.M.C.A., Social Clubs, etc., is too well proved to need any demonstration, but there is a way of entertaining which is often overlooked. We have our houses, our own books, our gardens, and above all our own firesides, and these men whose professions keep them continually on the move deeply appreciate even just one evening spent in a private house, a simple meal, a yarn over the fire, a little music, perhaps, or a hand of bridge. Institutions are a great means of introduction, and those helping there must meet and get to know many men quite well. If only now and again one or two of those men could spend such an evening in proper home atmosphere, the benefit would be immense. There are, we know, often difficulties and disappointments. Arrangements are made, and then upset by "exigencies of the Service," attempt after attempt fails, and so on, but it is well worth keeping on, and we would humbly put forward this suggestion in the hope that some of our dear friends at least may find it possible to entrain along these lines. Home comes every time.

Finance.

The loss of trade has caused many of our generous subscribers either to curtail or to withdraw, and as we are labouring under the incubus of the Praya East Reclamation and our share in that work as well as a serious overdraft at the Bank, we can only plead for more financial support than we are at present getting.

The balance sheet shows a debit of \$838 brought forward from the previous year, which was reduced to \$303, a very creditable performance. Expenditure came to \$18,272 and income to \$18,847.

ART ON THE RAILWAYS.

BRITISH POSTERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG.

Publicity designs exchanged between the South African Railway Administration and British railway companies have brought the Union many of its most beautiful posters. Travellers on British railways are exhorted to see South Africa by the pictorial posters specially designed to attract the British tourist. In exchange for this line-side advertising space the posters of British railway companies are exhibited free to the same extent in the Union.

The South African traveller consequently is buying admission to an art gallery with every railway ticket he takes. York Cathedral, the lake districts of England, and the heather-swept hills of Scotland and other pictures by famous artists compare well with the delightfully composed posters advertising the Leipzig Fair and the attractions at Vienna, which are also to be seen in the Union.

"HELD BY THE LAW."

A GRIPPING PICTURE WORTH SEEING.

SHOWING AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Any picture which includes Marguerite de la Motte in its cast can always be relied upon to prove of interest, and the Universal Jewel production, "Held by the Law," which opened at the Queen's Theatre yesterday and is showing to-day and to-morrow proves no exception to the rule.

"Held by the Law" is a type of picture that has not been screened at the Queen's Theatre for some time past, and comes as a decided and refreshing change. It is an excellent picture following upon another film which met with a good reception earlier this week, namely "The Thundering Herd."

Entirely different in conception and plot, it is just as gripping in its interest although in a different way.

"Held by the Law" was written by Bayard Veiller, a popular master of melodrama and mystery, and the author of "Within the Law" and "The Thirteenth Chair." The picture now showing at the Queen's is as good, if not better, than the other two. Interest is caught from the opening scene, and is sustained until the end.

There is nothing particularly unusual in the story itself. It opens with the engagement party of Tom Sinclair (Johnnie Walker) and Mary Travis (Marguerite de la Motte), a scene which is turned into tragedy by the murder of Tom's father, while drinking the health of the engaged couple in the quiet of the library with his friend George Travis, Mary's father. About to disclose to his friend the manner in which a member of his family has disgraced him, Henry Sinclair is shot dead before the disclosure of his enemy is made. No one sees who fires the shot, the revolver is found on the floor near the dead man and George Travis. The revolver having been held by a person wearing gloves, no clue is left in the way of finger prints, although the detective in charge of the case decides that the gloves would bear grease marks from the weapon. The mystery is not solved, but suspicion falls on Mary's father, the only man in the library when the murder was committed, and he is arrested, tried and condemned to the electric chair.

Ralph Lewis, as George Travis, plays the part of the condemned and innocent man in a most realistic way, and his portrayal of the part in the cell a few hours before the time fixed for his execution is masterly.

Marguerite de la Motte plays the part of the grief-stricken daughter as only she can play such a part. Of course, the mystery is solved in the end by Mary Travis who obtains a clue when hope to save her father is all but gone. Little incidents, deemed unimportant are remembered, and the real murderer is dramatically unmasked a few minutes before the execution is to take place at Sing Sing.

How it is done makes a most thrilling story. One perhaps did wonder why the detective who decided that the gloves would bear grease marks did not examine the gloves worn by the men he held for the murder, and find them clean. But this is only a minor flaw and does not at all detract from the interest.

Next Week.

It should be mentioned that on Sunday there opens at the Queen's Theatre, a film which has been long anticipated, namely, "The Flag Lieutenant." Films of a naval or military character always appeal, and undoubtedly this one will. Further reference to it will appear in our Cinema Notes on Monday after the opening screening.

NIPAH POSSIBILITIES IN F.M.S.

HIGH YIELDS: TAPPING FORCE PROBLEM.

The possibilities of nipah palm estates as a future source of power alcohol have recently attracted some notice, writes the Chief Secretary, F.M.S., in his annual report for 1926.

There are two existing estates in Selangor with a planted area of over 900 acres varying in age from a year to nearly four years. The growth is reported to be excellent and the older palms are already fruiting.

The department has records of yields taken over a period of two years from some palms eight to nine years old growing in conditions less favourable than those on estates.

These records show that very high yields of 1,000 gallons of alcohol per acre per annum are quite possible and as difficulties as maintaining a large enough tapping force and finding a stable and satisfactory market can be overcome the prospects would appear to be very bright.

EARL BEATTY BLAMED FOR JUTLAND.

ADMIRAL HARPER'S CHARGES.

"BAD TACTICS AND BAD GUNNERY."

It was Admiral Beatty who suffered a partial defeat at the battle of Jutland, owing to bad tactics, bad signalling, and bad gunnery. This is only one of the sensational conclusions on the battle published by Rear-Admiral J. E. T. Harper, the compiler of the original official record of the fighting at Jutland.

The so-called Harper Report is one of the most famous secret documents in the world. It was written for the Admiralty in 1919, and has never been allowed to see the light.

Rear-Admiral Harper is now on the retired list, and free from some of the restrictions on his Royal Navy status and he now publishes "The Truth About Jutland" (John Murray).

This is still not the report. That is a Government document, and can only be published by the Government.

[Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, replying in the House of Commons to Sir Robert Hamilton, said that the Harper Report on the battle of Jutland would be published as originally compiled and without amendment.] Admiral Harper says he has "only attempted to outline the salient features of the battle" from information that has been published. His reasons for publishing the book are stated in his introduction. His contention is that the record of the battle, which he drew up, has been amended and altered by subsequent Boards of Admiralty to such an extent that it is no longer the Harper Record.

"Distortions."

Admiral Harper's judgment of the opening phase of the operations when Beatty's battle cruiser force of ten capital ships was opposed to von Hipper's force of five ships is the—

A British squadron, greatly superior in numbers and gun power, not only failed to defeat a weaker enemy, who made no effort to avoid action, but in the course of fifty minutes suffered what can only be described as a partial defeat.

He further gives as the reason for his judgment that—

Beatty expected a meeting with the enemy to the south-eastward, yet he stationed the heaviest and slowest ships of his force five miles to the north-westward, where they would certainly be delayed coming into action. He made the fatal and elementary mistake of dividing his forces, for by that he could only engage with part of them. This produced results that can only be termed disastrous.

Fateful Half-Hour.

Dealing with the signals made to the battleships when the action began, Admiral Harper says it was "failure on the part of the signal staff of the Lion to pass the executive signal to her consort (the battleships) that lost Beatty the services of those powerful ships during the most critical and most fateful half-hour."

Admiral Harper's conclusion about what is generally called "the Main Action," between six o'clock and nine o'clock that night, when the Grand Fleet was intermittently engaged with the High Seas Fleet, is equally surprising.

The actions before dark on May 31st must be considered, therefore, to be of the nature of preliminary skirmishes," he says. "The real problem which then faced Jellicoe was how to make as certain as human brain could make it, that the enemy fleet would be brought to action as early as possible after daylight the following morning."

In other words, according to Admiral Harper, the real battle of Jutland was never fought. It ought to have taken place on June 1st. Why did it not happen?

He puts forward an explanation. There was "continuous fighting" between the Grand Fleet during the night. It might have been small craft actions. It might have been serious. No one, he says, told Jellicoe.

Two battleships of the Fifth Battle Squadron definitely saw German battleships at 11.35 in the night fighting. Their published reports contain the details. He complains again that at the time no one told Jellicoe.

An exaggerated importance appears to have been attached by certain commanding officers to keeping the position of our battle fleet concealed during the night at all costs. They tried to keep Scheer in the dark, and all they did was to keep Jellicoe in the dark.

Admiral Harper declares that the reason the German fleet escaped was also partly due to the Admiralty. He draws attention to the fact that a message was made by Scheer by wireless shortly after time pm asking for an airship reconnaissance near Horn's Reef at daylight. (He escaped, it will be remembered, by the Horn's Reef passage.) That message was intercepted and decoded by the Admiralty.

(Continued on next column.)

NEGOTIATING WITH TIBETANS.

SIR E. YOUNGHUSBAND'S EXPERIENCE.

FIRMNESS AND CAJOLERY.

The Mission to Tibet is one of the most exciting episodes Sir Francis Younghusband has to tell in his recently published book, "The Light of Experience." The Tibetans were extraordinarily difficult to negotiate with; they simply would have nothing to do with British emissaries. On one occasion the Commissioner in despair took two companions and rode straight out into the Tibetan camp.

"We were courteously received, for the Tibetans are naturally courteous; and I proceeded to explain to them what our objects were, how we quite understood their desire to be left alone, and for a century had left them alone, but when they started having regular communications with the Russians while they declined to receive a single letter from us, we felt bound to protest. They listened, but would make no reply, and even refused my request to report to Lhasa what I had said."

Things so far had not proceeded favourably. On the other hand, there had been no hostility displayed. But as I prepared to leave there was a sudden change to extreme danger. Three Lamas who had been sitting at the end of the room kissed out that I should not leave till I promised to return to India with all my men. The atmosphere became tense as lightning, and the situation was only saved through our keeping perfectly cool. It takes a lot of nerve for an Asiatic actually to lay hands on an Englishman who is keeping calm. The Tibetans hesitated. And once the first moment of excitement was over their nerve was gone, and we were able to talk them over and get away back to our own camp.

When finally Lhasa was reached, on my request, for confessions Sir Francis had only one reply, namely that the King would cut off his head if he dared to make any such proposal. Actual agreement to the treaty, however, was difficult to obtain; and endless argument at last exasperated the invaders.

Forebode End in Laughter.

So I had them all up together, and in the presence of the Chinese Resident (who was supposed to have authority over them, but had none at all, and a year later was killed by them) I said that I would negotiate with them for a week longer, but that if at the end of the week the treaty was not signed I would resume military operations against them. They made loud protestations—I was now brutally talking of war when I had so far been talking of peace. If I meant to fight, they would fight too. But when I told them that I knew they could do no such thing, they suddenly collapsed, burst out laughing, and forthwith agreed to the whole treaty, lock, stock, and barrel. . . . But they would not have been happy if the ground had not been well prepared. We had to make them disposed to agree.

£150 DAMAGES TO GIRL.

LIBEL IN LETTER TO MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

The jury awarded £150 damages to Miss Louise Collins, of Boheystreet, Dorset-road, Clapham, S.W., in her action against H. Whiteway and Co., Ltd., of Vauxhall, S.E., alleging malicious prosecution and libel.

The damages were awarded for the libel, the jury finding on the other cause that the company honestly believed they had a case against Miss Collins to go before a magistrate.

The action was a sequel to the prosecution of Miss Collins and three other girls in respect of tin-foil taken away from the company's bottling factory at Vauxhall. The magistrate stopped the case against the girls and discharged them.

The libels were alleged to be contained in correspondence between the company and the Ministry of Labour. The jury found that there was malice in respect of one letter.

"Information Withheld."

Admiral Harper again declares no one told Jellicoe.

"Such information if given to Jellicoe," he says, "must have entirely altered his plans during the night, but this vital information which could have reached him before 9.30 p.m. was withheld. Apparently it was deemed sufficient to send him a brief summary about one and a half hours later stating the course and speed of the enemy, but omitting all reference to the all-important fact, a plain indication that Scheer intended returning by the Horn's Reef passage."

The existence of this intercepted message, though not referred to in the official narrative, was brought to light by Sir Julian Corbett in the official history.

OUR PARENTS.

BY A MODERN SOCIETY GIRL.

The parent problem is one of the most pressing of the modern generation. Surely parents realise the almost continual and universal strife that is being waged between parents and children, with the result that a great gulf seems fixed.

There are faults on both sides. First of all we look back on the childhood memories of our parents. What was their attitude towards us then? Was it one of sympathetic understanding, or did they only think of correcting us, or were we just ignored and abandoned to the care of nurses and governesses? To some of us the chief recollection of our parents was summed up in the nurse's "I'll tell your mother of you."

On the other hand, some parents who idolised their children when they were young forget that they have grown up, and continue to treat them as if they were eight years old.

Parents complain bitterly of their children's reserve, not realising that it is due to their great love of independence. They like to feel that they lead their own life and that they can cope with their own problems; and young people prefer to pay the price of learning by experience, though their parents wish to spare them this. Of course, there are some who long to confide in their parents but refrain from doing so, knowing well that they will not receive the sympathy or understanding for which they are seeking.

Parents do not always realise the insurmountable barrier that is bound to exist between members of different generations. They try in some cases to throw themselves back into youth and become their daughter's best friend, and do not understand that this is impossible. The league of youth is against them and it is a friend or sister who always comes before one's mother.

One of the hardest problems for parents and daughters arises from conflict concerning trivial conventionalities, though as we get older we often thank our father and mother for having made certain wise rules.

Again, the gulf is widened by the incapacity of some parents to appreciate things which appeal tremendously to the younger generation. They scoff at contemporary plays, fail to see beauty in modern painting and poetry and are unable to enter into the spirit of a modern novel, very often because of its tendency to infringe upon their ideas of morality.

Neither can our parents keep up with the pace of present-day life. Young people now are so full of energy that they like to be in perpetual motion. Parents cannot cope with this restlessness, neither can they understand it when we go to the other extreme of complete inaction in the country as the natural reaction after a period of mental and physical strain. We cannot do as our parents did—keep up an even tenor in our lives; always so much work, so much pleasure, and so much rest. To us contrast is essential.

Our feelings towards our parents are quite unlike those of the previous generation. Very few of us respect them. On the whole, our strongest impulse towards them is one of affection and protection. We like to shield them from worry.

The parents who fail to obtain that concord with their children which they desire are those who battle against the rapid and inevitable evolution of the world. Youth is part of the machinery of this progress, and it is like putting a car into reverse gear to force us to keep behind.

We are no longer under the delusion that our parents are full of worldly wisdom, and making use of the experience to which they have attained. We understand now that youth is in full possession of the thinking and acting period of life. Our parents' favourite motto, "If Youth only knew, and if Age only could," is no longer applicable to the present day. We know as much, often a great deal more, than our parents, which is a subconscious source of worry to them.

Our great object now should be the bridging over of this gulf. This cannot be done by complete surrender on one side alone; both must compromise. Children should remember two important things which they seem to have forgotten. One is a sense of duty and gratitude towards their parents, to whom they owe a great deal of their happiness.

The second thing to remember is that not always shall we have their companionship and devotion. Therefore it should give us the desire to brighten their lives by our unselfishness, thereby making ourselves happy.

VANCOUVER IN EARLY DAYS.

Mr. Eric Duncan tells a romantic story of pioneering days only 50 years ago on Vancouver Island, off the British Columbia coast. In those days, save by a few Indians, the island was practically uninhabited; to-day it has some considerable cities, including Victoria, the capital of the Province, and other flourishing agricultural and industrial communities built up chiefly, as the writer points out, by emigrants from the Old Land.

When, in 1877, the writer—a old Scotsman who lived at Mill-lard's Beach. The little water-power sawmill was jammed into the bush on the river bank. It had just been built by a young, well-educated Englishman, who had got the settlers' help to dig a two-mile ditch to a creek which he had found back in the woods. When I came he was cutting only rough lumber, and it was not till later that he got out a planer from England.

The only regular means of communication with the outside world was an old side-wheel steamer. This boat made bi-weekly trips between Victoria and Nanaimo, and once a fortnight came up to Comox where the northern limit of white habitation on the island, bringing mail, passengers, and freight. I may here mention that Nanaimo was a small colliery town just incorporated. New Westminster, about the same size, and Victoria, the only city on the coast. Of course, Vancouver was not even a name. All these are, of course, now big flourishing cities.

Bears were often seen in the valley, and wolves howled and played with settlers' dogs. Cougars killed calves and carried off small pigs, but they could only do this in the absence of the parents, for both cattle and swine could be trusted to defend their progeny. The cattle were large Durhams, whose ancestors had been brought from the Tolmie Farm, near Victoria. Beef was shipped on foot by steamer to Nanaimo or Victoria, but there was no great demand at 24d. or 3d. a pound. The only way to get fresh meat was when one man at a time slaughtered an animal and hawked it around among his neighbours; but this was not always convenient.

Root Hog, Or Die.
The swine were of all colours—mostly Yorkshire—and whole droves of them ran at large, marked by their owners like cattle, rooting up the roadsides, eating salmon along the river in the autumn, and camping in the woods under trees, where they gathered bunches of fern in their mouths to make their beds. Sometimes a settler penned a herd of them on a patch of rough, ferny, stony land, which they would turn over so effectively in their effort to get the fern roots that it needed only harrowing to be fit for the seed.

There was no special demand for Comox butter, now so famous. One Victoria dealer said that if he was in the oil business he might handle it for axle grease. A bachelor farmer who sent down a consignment got it back a month later in poor condition. He tried to restore it by melting it over. I saw a coal oil canful which had been treated in this way, but the treatment was not very successful. The top price for the fresh article in 2lb. muslin-wrapped rolls was 1s. 0d. per pound.

There were only two horse teams in the valley (besides two or three single animals); the rest were huge Durham oxen. There were a few wagons and one buggy, but most of the vehicles were home-made carts and sleighs or drags. Now see the motor-cars by the hundred! The ploughs were the wooden ox ploughs, with long beams and short shafts, dragged by a chain, and all the harrows were home-made.

The only school in the district stood on a site by Bishop Hills, on a hilltop central in the valley. Nova the teacher was an elderly Scotchman farmer, who had bought out the original settler along side those days.

Truly, we have advanced since those days.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From UNITED KINGDOM
Via PORTS.

THE Steamship "GLEN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st July, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 30th June, 1927, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5068]

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 24th to 30th, 1927.

Day of Week	Date	High Water			Low Water		
		Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri.	24	5.34	5.2	11.57	2.9	5.34	5.2
Sat.	25	6.11	5.8	10.48	3.1	6.11	5.8
Sun.	26	6.47	6.3	9.18	2.4	6.47	6.3
Mon.	27	7.24	6.6	8.17	2.7	7.24	6.6
Tues.	28	8.03	7.2	7.18	2.9	8.03	7.2
Wed.	29	8.40	7.5	6.20	3.0	8.40	7.5
Thur.	30	9.17	7.6	5.23	3.0	9.17	7.6

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

AT THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

FROM

Defag Schirler ... Marburg

Fattapuro ... Georgetown

Jorot, Steamboat Tenkin, Shanghai

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MACEDONIA."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 23RD JUNE, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 13th July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 23rd June, 1927. [5065]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "PATROCLUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns at Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Kowloon Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on or after 23rd June.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final point of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 10 a.m. on Monday, the 27th June, 1927.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 13th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

22nd June, 1927. [5062]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 23rd.

Previous Day at 2 p.m.

On Date at 2 p.m.

On Date at 2 p.m.

Barometer... 29.64 29.63 29.60

Temperature... 78 83 87

Humidity... 88 83 75

Wind... Direction SW SW SSW

Force... 3 3 3

Weather... C O O

Rain... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 22nd: 88

Lowest open-air Temperature, 23rd: 83

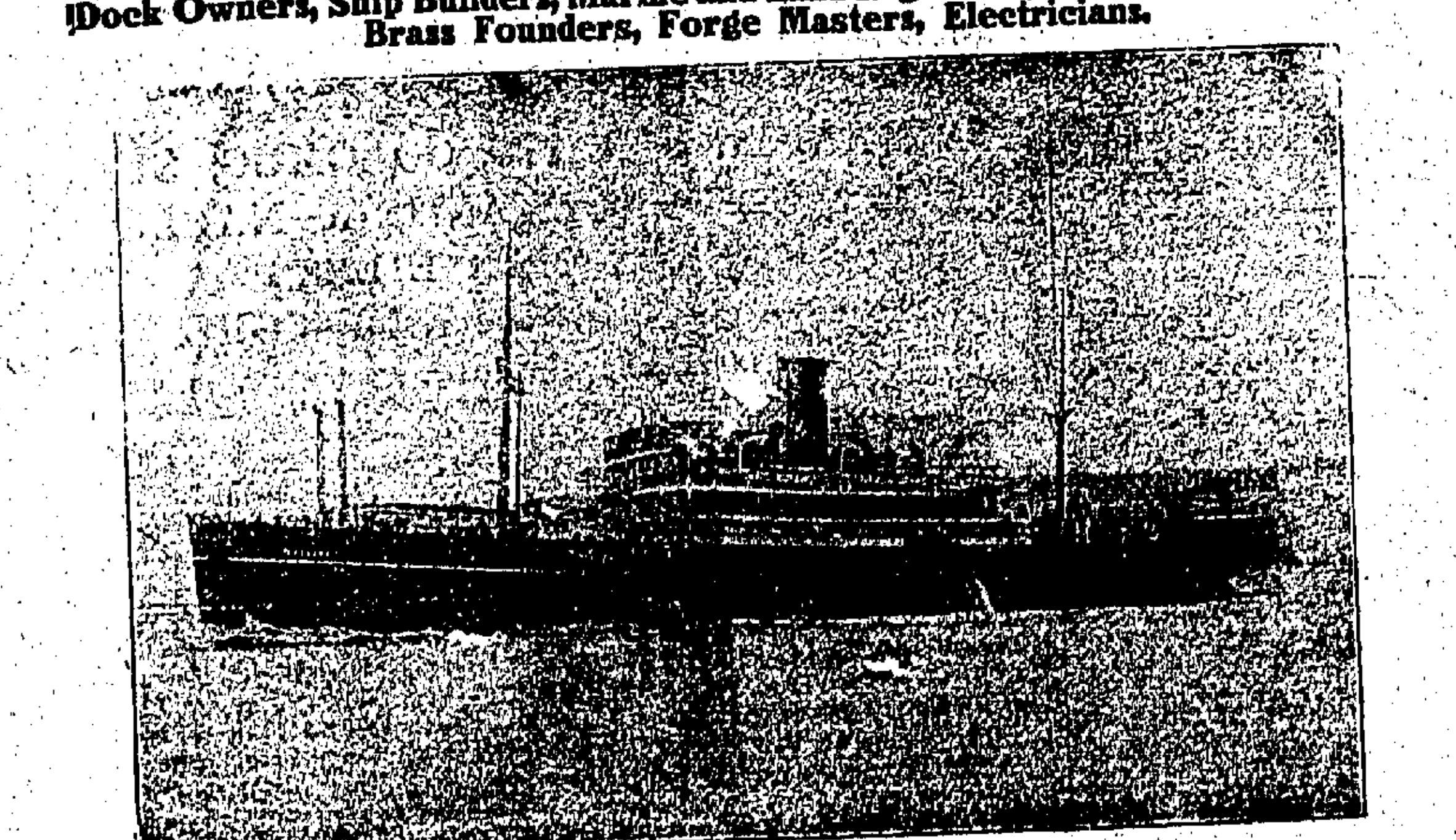
B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.

Codes Used: A.I.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "CHANGTE."

BUILT AND ENGINEERED AT KOWLOON DOCKS BY THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., TO THE ORDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD., 202 AUSTRALIAN-BONG KONG SERVICE.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., L.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK, s/s "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" ... 4th July.

s.s. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 22nd July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers.	Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS ... A	20th May	21st June	5th July
SEPHIX ... A	20th May	19th July	19th July
PAUL LECAT ... A	3rd June	5th July	2nd Aug.
AMAZONE ... B	17th June	18th July	16th Aug.
CHENONCEAUX ... A	1st July	2nd Aug.	30th Aug.
ATHOS II ... A	29th July	30th Aug.	27th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance) 25. 0s. 0d.

A Class 1st Class—£ 99. 0d. 0d. B Class 1st Class—£ 61. 0s. 0d.

STRAITS 2nd ... £ 70. 0d. 0d. STAMERS 2nd ... £ 61. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns in Europe.

Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).

For full Particulars, apply to: Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "YANG-TSE."

BRINGING CARGO FROM DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, &c.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 27th June, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 21st June, 1927. [5060]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "SEPHIX."

BRINGING CARGO FROM MARSEILLES, &c.

ALSO CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, LA PALICE COGNAC, &c.

Ex S.S. "JEAN DODUET" AND CARGO FROM LA PALICE, COGNAC, &c.

Ex S.S. "MEINAM"

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 27th June, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 21st June, 1927. [5060]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENARTY."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 17th June, 1927. [5042]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

INCLUDING

HUGO STINNES LINIEN

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Japan—

M.S. "VOOTLAND" (P.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 29th June

M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 14th July

M.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 29th July

M.S. "ADOLF V. BAeyer" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 15th Aug.

M.S. "SAARLAND" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 28th Aug.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said—

S.S. "TIRPITZ" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 24th June

M.S. "RAMSES" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 4th July

M.S. "ERMLAND" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 16th July

M.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 3rd Aug.

* Calling at Rotterdam and Hamburg.

* Calling at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

* Calling at Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

* Calling at Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Pedder Street Tel. C. 2225.

16 Tel. C. 4754.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cabin class: £73. 2s. 0d. Intermediate class: £48. 2s. 0d. To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 Cabin Class and 150 Intermediate Class Passengers.

ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG: SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI (TIENTSIN).

ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI (TIENTSIN): GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

M.S. "FULDA" ... 28th June, 1927. 24th June, 1927.

S.S. "TRIUMPH" ... 27th July, 1927. 23rd July, 1927.

S.S. "GOTHA" ... 30th August, 1927. 26th August, 1927.

S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ... 27th Sept. 1927. 24th Sept. 1927.

S.S. "COBLENZ" ... 24th Oct. 1927. 21st Oct. 1927.

M.S. "FULDA" ... 24th Oct. 1927. 21st Oct. 1927.

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT SAILING TO EUROPE:

S.S. "DESSAU" ... on or about 10th July from Hong Kong.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

M.S. "KOENIGSBERG" ... on or about 17th July in Hong Kong.

S.S. "ANHALT" ... on or about 14th Aug. in Hong Kong.

S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.

Telephone C. 4557.

3, Queen's Building, Chater Road.

HONG KONG. [50]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yokohama Building

Hankow

Tel. Address: JAVALYN

Tel. Central 1574

REGULAR PORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN

STRAMERS FROM EXPEDITION ON OR ABOUT LEAVE ON OR ABOUT FOR

TJIREMBANG BATAVIA 26th June 28th " SHANGHAI

TJISONDARI S'HAL, K'UNG 28th " 30th " BATAVIA

TJILIWONG S'HAL, MANILA & AMOY 30th " 2nd July SAIGON & JATA

TJIBODAS JATA, MACASSAR, N. C. & AMOY 4th July 6th " AMOY & N. CHINA

TJIKARANG BATAVIA 10th " 14th " BATAVIA

TJIREMBANG S'HAL, K'UNG 12th " 16th " SAIGON & JATA

TJIPANAS JATA, MANILA 17th " 20th " MACASSAR & JATA

TJITAROEM N. C. & AMOY 18th " 20th " AMOY & N. CHINA

TJIKINI JATA, MACASSAR 24th " 28th " SHANGHAI

TJISAROEBA BATAVIA 26th " 28th " BATAVIA

TJIKARANG S'HAL, K'UNG 28th " 30th " BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

[10]

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1926.

Revised by Members.

PRIOR \$5.

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

THE NEW FRANKS' REMEDI.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Malaria, No. 2 for Rheumatism, No. 3 for Gout and Gravel.

Dose: 10 grains 3 or 4 times a day after meals.

Lancet writes: "This is a most valuable remedy for the treatment of the above diseases."—Lancet, 1926, p. 100.

Sole Agents: Messrs. J. B. Williams & Co., Ltd., 10, Market Street, Hong Kong.

When you go home—go by Canadian Pacific to Europe

Only 9 days across Pacific
from Japan!

Shortest—Most
interesting
Way!



FAST travel time with cool comfort and variety of route will be invaluable to you or the members of your family on the return trip home. Empresses of the Pacific are largest and fastest. Canadian Pacific is the shortest route across Canada... through North America's "50 Switzerland in One." And, from Montreal or Quebec, the Empresses of the Atlantic and Cabin Class Ships sail one third the way to Europe on the sheltered St. Lawrence... with only about 4 days open sea. The splendid Empresses of the Pacific are typical of Canadian Pacific Railway and Atlantic Services... all one management. Each transfer means but a step from one to the other. Observation and observation-compartment cars on its great scenic rail route. Magnificent hotels too... if you can tarry, at Victoria and Vancouver, at mile-high Banff and Lake Louise, at Montreal and Quebec.

Empresses of Canada — Empress of Asia — Empress of Russia
Sailing frequently from Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama
... to Vancouver via Victoria

Let a Canadian Pacific agent... or his representative, who will gladly call... tell you how attractive the through rates are... how comprehensive the services are in modern cars, ports and suburban personal attention... how short and convenient the route.



Canadian Pacific
The World's Greatest
Travel System

Pacific Empress Atlantic Empress



SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

* KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June, at 10 a.m.
* SHINYO MARU (Calls Keelung) ... Tuesday, 13th July, at 9 a.m.
* SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
* Calls Keelung & Los Angeles.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 30th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

GENOA MARU ... Tuesday, 25th June
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
RAKUYO MARU ... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.
KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 9th July

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June
BENGAL MARU ... Thursday, 21st July

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

DELAGO MARU ... Tuesday, 12th July

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

HAKODATE MARU ... Friday, 1st July
CEYLON MARU ... Friday, 8th July

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 22nd July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAJIMA MARU ... Saturday, 25th June
KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June
NAGANO MARU ... Friday, 1st July

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.)

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG,
COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
On or about 27th of June.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
M.S. "Danmark"	5th July	—
M.S. "Java"	2nd August	—
M.S. "Asia"	5th September	—
M.S. "Afrika"	5th October	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS NORMAL.

THROUGH CARGOES HEAVY.

The returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that local imports of general merchandise were normal and that through freights had been considerably increased.

The Colony's imports amounted to 8,701 tons, of which 5,713 tons were contributed by six British vessels. The two best returns were 1,910 tons and 1,826 tons. The former lot was on the s.s. *Patroclus*, from Liverpool and Singapore, and the latter on the French steamer *Yankee*, from Dunkirk and Saigon.

In addition to the above, there were also two shipments of rice and coal imported. The former commodity amounted to 2,750 tons and the latter 4,283 tons.

Through freights totalled to 27,380 tons. These were manifested by eight vessels. Five British steamers accounted for 9,445 tons. The heaviest return was 7,469 tons, which was registered by the French vessel *Yankee*, from Dunkirk and Saigon. The s.s. *Patroclus* came second with 6,065 tons.

Arrivals And Departures.

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	5
Japanese	1	6
Norwegian	3	2
Chinese	2	1
Dutch	0	1
French	1	0
American	1	0
Italian	1	1
Total	17	16

The Carriers.

S.S. *Ming Sang* (British) from Tsingtau and Swatow, 180 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,110 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Hui Hong* (British) from Foochow and Swatow, 400 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Shantung* (British) from Shanghai and Swatow, 800 tons general for Hong Kong and 900 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Patroclus* (British) from Liverpool and Singapore, 1,910 tons general for Hong Kong and 6,065 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Macedonia* (British) from London and Singapore, 700 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,300 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Telemachus* (British) from Hong Kong, 2,833 tons coal for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Chinhu* (British) from Bangkok and Kohsiang, 1,633 tons general for Hong Kong and 50 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Las Vegas* (American) from Legaspi, 38 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Yankee* (French) from Dunkirk and Saigon, 1,826 tons general for Hong Kong and 7,469 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Vimale* (Italian) from Trieste and Singapore, 192 tons general for Hong Kong, and 6,000 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Hellas* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Swatow, 900 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Yedon* (Norwegian) from Samarinda, 2,050 tons coal for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Havdrup* (Norwegian) from Bangkok, 1,850 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Tai Nee Ma* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan, 285 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Indus Maru* (Japanese) from Nagoya and Moji, 637 tons general cargo for Hong Kong and 3,375 tons for other ports.

(Continued on next column).

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

A.P.C. LAUNCH PIRATED.

A NEW WUCHOW STEAMER.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

"Macedonia" Arrives.
The P. & O. s.s. *Macedonia* arrived yesterday morning from London via ports with 530 bags of mail, of which 367 bags were for this port and consisted of letters and papers. From the United Kingdom there were 100 bags of letters and papers, and parcel mail was contained in 107 bags. The *Macedonia* had on board about 80 cabin passengers, of whom thirty disembarked here, the majority of the remainder being for Shanghai.

Warship Movements.
H.M.S. *Moth* has left Hong Kong for West River ports, and H.M.S. *Harrier*, the air-craft carrier, has again returned from practices at Mira Bay.

Straits Engineer.
Mr. D. P. Shields, who was formerly a Chief Engineer of the Straits Steamship Company, has now gone to Lang Suen in Siam to take up an engineering appointment there.

Service Resumed.
After being held up for the past two months, the *Tak Hing* has again been put on the run between Hong Kong and Au Tau.

Added To List.
The s.s. *Kong Ling* will be added to the list of Hong Kong and Wuchow river boats soon. She is to begin service on the run on Wednesday next.

Departmental Enquiry.
At a departmental enquiry held at the Harbour Office, the coxswain of a steam launch conveying a bathing party from St. Joseph's College, was cautioned by the Harbour Master for anchoring in the cable area in Telegraph Bay.

A.P.C. Launch Stolen?
According to the local vernacular press, the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s launch *Tai Ping Shan* was seized by pirates on Monday evening last. The launch was at the time at Wang Moon. Her crew of twelve men were fast asleep and the pirates were alleged to have boarded her from a junk. They held up the crew at the pistol point and seized the launch. They kidnapped the men, and the launch with her cargo of kerosene was towed away.

Miscellaneous.
The s.s. *Macedonia*'s return showed one death from pneumonia on June 6th.

The s.s. *Vimale* (Italian), from Trieste, carried 394 cases of ammunition and 497 bags of dynamite.

The *Indus Maru*, from Nagoya and Moji, brought 500 cases of calcium carbide, 17 tons of matches, 40 cases of sulphuric acid and 1 case of potas iodide for Hong Kong.

She also carried 75 cases of sulphuric acid for other ports.

S.S. *Havdrup* (Norwegian) from Bangkok, 1,850 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Tai Nee Ma* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan, 285 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Indus Maru* (Japanese) from Nagoya and Moji, 637 tons general cargo for Hong Kong and 3,375 tons for other ports.

(Continued on next column).

Deck Passengers.

The total number of Chinese deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 751.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Nagasaki at 5 a.m. yesterday, and is due at Shanghai to-day, Friday, June 24th, at 7 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Nellor*, from Hong Kong, arrived at London on June 22nd, at noon.

The motor vessel *Vogland* (Hamburg-America Line), left Singapore yesterday morning via Miri, and is expected to arrive here on the afternoon of the 26th inst. She is scheduled to sail for Shanghai and Japan on the following day in the afternoon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adrastus (Blue Funnel), due July 15th.

Amazon (M.M.), due July 19th.

Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.

Arctur (E. & A.), due July 4th.

Asiatic Prince (Prinze Line), due July 2nd.

Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.

Benares (Swedish East Asiatic), due June 29th.

Chennanur (M.M.), due August 2nd.

D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.

Deucalion (Blue Funnel), due June 25th.

Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due June 27th.

Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.

Helenus (Blue Funnel), due to-day.

Izion (Blue Funnel), due July 9th.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due July 7th.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 20th.

Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept 2nd.

Manhua (P. & O.), due this morning.

Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due to-day.

Khiva (P. & O.), due September 1st.

Malwa (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.

Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.

Ningehow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.

Nippon (P. & O.), due July 6th.

Nippon (P. & O.), due July 7th.

Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 7th.

Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.

Rheconor (Blue Funnel), due July 7th.

St. Albans (E. & A.), due June 28th.

Talwa (B.I. & Apear), due July 1st.

Tanda (E. & A.), due August 8th.

Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 19th.

Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due July 29th.

Tilawa (B.I. & Apear), due June 30th.

Tirpitz (Hugo Stinnes Linien), due to-day.

Trier (N.D.L.), due June 28th.

Tatou (M.M.), due July 22nd.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MANTUA"	10,944	25th June	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	8th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALIAN"	9,144	16th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"ALPOBE"	5,273	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,953	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	28th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,944	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APOAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	12th July	do.
"TILAWA"	10,005	22nd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday.
"ALIAURA"	6,000	29th July	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	6,966	2nd Sept.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoio, Oebu, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports on route as indicated on offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MACEDONIA"	11,120	24th June, 6 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	2nd July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NOVARA"	6,939	7th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	8th July	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,966	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	2nd Sept.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	30th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,944	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	9,946	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

